

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

ALFRED L. PRICE,
AND
DAVID FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

VOL. I.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1844.

NO. 6.

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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

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3 50 at the expiration of the year.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at \$10 per square. All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid. OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly executed and with dispatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

BLANKS

Of every description may be had at the office of the "Journal," as cheap as can be procured in the State, for cash. Any blanks wanted, and not on hand, will be printed at the shortest possible notice.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-ly

WILLIAM COOKE,
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
General Commission Merchant,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON,
AGENTS
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all other kinds of Produce.
Sept. 21, 1844. 1-ly

ROBERT C. BARKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
September 21, 1844. 1-ly

WM. SHAW,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Second brick building on Water, South of Mulberry Street, up stairs.

HAS FOR SALE
CASKS fresh Thomstown Lime,
Western Bacon, in hogheads,
BBLS. Mess Pork,
10 " N. O. Molasses.
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-ly

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufacturers at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-ly

Candles

25 BOXES Fayetteville mould Candles, just received, per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by **GEO. W. DAVIS.**
Oct. 10, 1844.

In Store.

25 HHDS. prime Leaf Tobacco,
25 Bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 Bbls. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
10 Tierces Salmon,
20 HHDS. Grate Coal.
For sale low by **GEO. W. DAVIS.**
Oct. 10, 1844.

3000 LBS. live Geese Feathers, in bags from 10 to 100 lbs., just received per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by **GEO. W. DAVIS.**
Oct. 10, 1844.

WAX.

2000 LBS. Yellow Bees Wax, a prime article, just received, per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by **GEO. W. DAVIS.**
Oct. 10, 1844.

KELLY and McCALEB
ARE NOW OPENING their Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, which they offer to the public on fair terms. They request their friends and those who wish to encourage them to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. They are anxious to sell. Their stock consists of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots & Shoes, Hard Ware, Cutlery & Nails.

Hollow-Ware and Stone-Ware;
CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHEN WARE;
With a general assortment of
GROCERIES, &c. &c.
Sept. 20th, 1844. 1-ly

PERFUMED MATCHES.
Prepared without Sulphur, Wholesale or Retail.

PATENT SEALING WAX.
That Burns without a Light, (various colors).
SUPERIOR LAMP and PAINT OILS,
Just received and will be sold cheap by
WM. SHAW.

A comfortable DWELLING HOUSE to rent. Suitable for a small family.
Apply to **W. N. PEDEN.**
Sept. 20th, 1844. 1-ly

Official Returns.

Below we give the official returns of the vote for Governor of this State, at the election in August last; also the vote in 1842, shewing the difference between the votes in 1842 and 1844. In 1842 Mr. Henry was the democratic and Mr. Morehead the federal candidate. As these returns were obtained from the Secretary of State, they may be relied upon as being correct:

Counties.	Henry.	Morehead.	Hoke.	Graham.
Anson,	372	985	506	1073
Ashe,	527	473	499	561
Beaufort,	593	750	489	887
Bertie,	474	400	409	507
Bladen,	438	301	499	271
Brunswick,	309	283	311	335
Buncombe,	410	930	496	875
Burke,	399	1514	309	1263
Cabarrus,	302	610	477	751
Caldwell,	000	000	260	544
Camden,	77	453	94	518
Carteret,	242	283	332	454
Caswell,	1109	244	1088	277
Chatham,	707	992	794	1153
Catawba,	000	000	000	000
Cherokee,	203	368	241	383
Chowan,	221	243	188	286
Cleveland,	359	324	720	336
Columbus,	351	129	342	180
Craven,	656	540	622	681
Cumberland,	886	558	1070	603
Currituck,	367	73	485	137
Davison,	484	1220	658	911
Davie,	000	000	354	508
Duplin,	801	182	866	248
Edgecombe,	1185	724	1414	118
Franklin,	646	353	710	361
Gates,	427	313	381	559
Greene,	198	274	199	253
Granville,	858	901	985	976
Guilford,	418	1615	463	1920
Halifax,	419	567	378	569
Haywood,	216	465	328	370
Henderson,	000	000	206	565
Hertford,	231	292	269	308
Hyde,	161	392	189	401
Jeddel,	252	1579	379	1527
Johnston,	580	557	585	659
Jones,	126	213	153	195
Lenoir,	377	216	366	198
Lincoln,	1579	679	1773	911
Macon,	160	424	285	371
Martin,	577	226	823	316
McDowell,	000	000	000	000
Mecklenburg,	1182	764	1242	808
Moore,	504	621	613	584
Montgomery,	166	1106	107	585
Nash,	785	80	796	70
New Hanover,	885	201	1101	283
Northampton,	490	632	262	514
Onslow,	581	187	553	178
Orange,	1472	1576	1555	1756
Pasquotank,	144	631	177	935
Perquimans,	94	353	217	366
Person,	545	310	622	287
Pitt,	379	572	441	607
Randolph,	309	1154	318	1082
Richmond,	92	655	113	678
Robeson,	557	534	599	559
Rockingham,	954	383	981	449
Rowan,	814	1160	736	809
Rutherford,	173	1366	435	1402
Sampson,	603	385	727	461
Stanly,	000	000	81	541
Stokes,	1180	1129	1165	1105
Surry,	956	984	1023	1032
Tyrrell,	106	288	137	311
Union,	000	000	000	000
Wake,	1185	953	1271	1073
Warren,	730	113	716	127
Washington,	58	364	136	368
Wayne,	680	216	846	217
Wilkes,	109	1333	167	1333
Yancy,	493	292	615	310

Total, 34994 39586 39433 42586
34994 39433

NOTE.—Catawba (a) votes with Lincoln; McDowell (b) with Burke; Union (c) with Anson and Mecklenburg.

In 1842 the counties of Rowan and Davie voted together, which explains the great difference between the vote of that year and that of 1844.
*Montgomery and Stanly voted together in 1842. The same remarks apply as do to Rowan.

MARYLAND ELECTION.
The official returns from all the Counties show the following results of the votes cast for Governor:

	1841.		1844.	
	Whig. Johnson.	Dem. Thomass.	Whig. Pratt.	Dem. Carroll.
Alleghany,	1035	1089	1433	1520
Anne Arundel,	1287	1476	1730	1650
Baltimore city,	6386	7435	7068	9190
Baltimore county,	1404	2318	2153	2902
Calvert,	436	353	462	395
Caroline,	605	551	659	639
Carroll,	1444	1618	1831	1731
Cecil,	1189	1295	1525	1585
Charles,	613	430	761	560
Dorchester,	1142	816	1328	976
Frederick,	2583	2789	3132	3104
Harford,	1114	1160	1490	1411
Kent,	597	486	701	544
Montgomery,	909	730	1085	905
Prince George's,	835	625	1027	749
Queen Anne's,	702	716	759	745
Somerset,	1134	802	1335	1031
St. Mary's,	683	450	764	491
Talbot,	683	776	778	745
Washington,	2196	2346	2632	2576
Worcester,	1284	698	1487	1043

Thomas' maj., 28320 28956 35040 34492
639 34492

Pratt's majority, 548

VERMONT.—The following are the totals of the official vote for Governor, in Vermont:

William Slade,	28,265
Daniel Kellogg,	20,930
W. R. Shafter,	5,618
Scattering,	38

Majority for Slade, 1,679

Texas Cotton.—By a statement from the Collector of Customs at Shreveport, Louisiana, published in the Caddo Gazette, it appears that from the 1st of June, 1843, to the 30th of June of the present year, there entered from Texas at that point, were reported and cleared for New Orleans, 14,970 bales of cotton.

It is stated that the Mayor of Buffalo has issued a proclamation against pole raising in that city.

"The man of Letters."

Or, "The Complete Letter-Writer."

The Boston Morning Post exhibits the various phases, presented by Mr. Clay's four letters, upon Texas—and attributes to him three faces. The Post had not then seen the two last letters recently published. He had seen the Raleigh letter—and the two Alabama letters—and the Washington letter—but he had not seen the Ohio letter, and the Indiana letter. We take the liberty, therefore, of enlarging the canvass, by adding "The Last Face—No. 4."

"Now, by three-headed Janus, Nature has formed strange fellows in her time!"—The Whig candidate for the Chief Magistracy of this Republic has four faces, with the features distinct and well defined; let those who doubt it look upon them:

NORTHERN FACE—No. 1.

"I do not think that Texas ought to be received into the Union as an integral part of it, in decided opposition to the wishes of a considerable and respectable portion of the confederacy."—The Raleigh Letter.

MIDDLE FACE—No. 2.

"Personally, I could have no objection to the annexation of Texas.—One of the Alabama Letters.

SOUTHERN FACE—No. 3.

"I have, however, no hesitation in saying, that far from having any personal objection to the annexation of Texas, I should be glad to see it."—Ditto.

THE LAST NORTH-WESTERN FACE—No. 4.

"I am opposed to immediate annexation. I am opposed to it whilst a war is raging between Texas and Mexico. And I should be opposed to it, at all times and under all circumstances, unless there was a degree of concurrence among the States composing the Union, amounting to or approximating towards unanimity."—Indiana Letter, Sept. 19th.

Now, what are we to make of all these revelations, but that Mr. Clay is making one of the most difficult games he ever had, to win—and constantly shuffling the pack—first to please the North, and then the South—now listening to the complaints of his Southern friends, and pitching his pipe to suit their fastidious ears—and then suiting his measure to the Northern whigs? The Abolitionists of Ohio and Indiana have, finally, the last pledge from his lips—and to their fanaticism, and to his own ambition, he finally determines to sacrifice the annexation of Texas, and the wishes of the South. "Unanimity!" It can never be obtained—and Daniel Webster himself has reason to declare, that he holds Mr. Clay bound to go against Texas—and that he dare not violate his pledge.

Richmond Enquirer.

From the N. Y. Plebeian.

The British Gold Humbug.

The following paragraph, said to be copied from the London Times, has been widely circulated through the Whig press in every section of the country as affording evidence to sustain the slanderous statement of a mendacious Federal print, in this city, that "nearly five hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed by the British manufacturers during the last 12 months, for the dissemination of free trade doctrines in the United States."

"A subscription was recently opened to raise funds to circulate free trade Tracts in foreign countries. About four hundred and forty thousand dollars were subscribed. Some of these Tracts are to be printed in New York, for circulation in the United States."

That this pretended extract from the London Times is a sheer fabrication of the Roorkbak stamp, got up by the Federal organ which first gave it publicity here is fully established by the subjoined article relative to the matter, which we copy from yesterday's Journal of Commerce:

"We receive the London Times regularly, but have never seen any such paragraph in its columns. The Times would not use the term dollars in reference to subscriptions made in England, but pounds. The wording of the paragraph would lead one to suppose that \$440,000 were subscribed, when and where the subscription was opened; or at any rate, in the course of a few days; whereas, if such an amount was raised at all, it was the work of nearly a year. The last anniversary of the Anti-Corn Law league of which we have an account, was held in London on the 28th of September, 1843. The receipts of the previous year were stated at £52,290; and the expenditures £47,814; of all which had been applied to the promotion of free trade principles in Great Britain—a repeal of the Corn Laws being the most prominent object of the Association. At the aforesaid anniversary, it was announced that £100,000 would be required for the operations of the then ensuing year, and most or all of it has been in fact raised, but not in one day or month, or in six months. This the London Times very well knew; but the manufacturer of the 'Times' paragraphs for the New York market might not have been so well informed on the subject.

"Of all the papers which have quoted this pretended paragraph from the London Times, not one has mentioned the date of it. Why not? Again, the Times is made to say that 'some of these Tracts are to be printed in New York for circulation in the United States.' Where are they? We have never seen or heard of one. The 'Tariff' papers have been invited to point out

one, but they have not done it. Why not? If these Tracts are to be printed in New York for circulation in the United States, with a view to defeat the election of Mr. Clay, as the Tariff papers would have it understood, one would think it was about time to 'give out the copy.' The Presidential election will be over in about a month; the country is large, and there are about 3,000,000 voters. Unless the Leaguers move more energetically, they will arrive a day after the Fair. Finally, the Boston Chronicle (Abolition paper) offers to pay \$5 for a London Times containing the pretended extract; and the Morning News of this city increases the offer to a thousand pounds, payable by a draft on the British Gold Fund. Then why not produce the paper? Echo answers, why not?

"A silly pamphlet has just been issued in this city, without date or imprint, (the printer being evidently ashamed of his work), which after quoting the said pretended extract from the Times, which, as we said, is the only particle of evidence which goes to connect the London Anti-Corn League, or any other British Association, with our elections, adds:

"So also the London Economist, another of the League newspapers."

"Then follows a paragraph from the Economist, which we published the other day for the benefit of the humbuggers, but which has no more connexion with the point to be proved, than B with a bull's foot. But what we were going to say, is this; that the London Times is, and always has been bitterly opposed to the movements of the Anti-Corn Law League—so much so, as are the Tariffites of the United States. Like them, it is in favor of taxing one portion of the people for the benefit of another; like them, it resists with might and main, every attempt to abate the injustice."

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The Whigs and the Abolitionists.

The votes of the abolitionists are sorely wanted for the whig candidate in the election of President; without them the whigs cannot carry Ohio; without them even Vermont is a doubtful State. We do not recollect to have seen in our lives a more determined onset than the whigs are now making upon the abolitionists; means the most vehement and violent, short of physical force, are used, the most passionate persuasions, the most unmeasured abuse are in turn resorted to—the whigs are resolved to carry away the abolitionists bodily, and plant them in their own party. If they succeed there will have been no forcible abduction in the history of the world to be compared to this. The Rape of Helen, the Rape of Ganymede, the Rape of the Sabines will be nothing compared to this modern Rape of the Abolitionists.

The office of attempting to persuade the abolitionists to vote for Henry Clay has been principally discharged by his relative, Cassius M. Clay, within a year or two past, have acquired some credit among the abolitionists of the northern states, by expressing himself with great emphasis concerning the evils of slavery, and the necessity of taking measures for its extinction. He is an enthusiast perhaps on that subject, but appears to be one of that class of enthusiasts, who are willing to make their enthusiasm serve some indirect purpose. Accordingly he comes to the north to plead the cause of his relative Henry Clay, before the abolitionists. For this purpose he has stumped Ohio; for this purpose he has crossed the state of New York, haranguing as he went, on the importance of the success of Mr. Clay to the cause of emancipation: for this purpose he has held forth at numerous meetings in Massachusetts; and we now learn from a whig paper before us, that on Wednesday he will hold forth at North Canaan, Connecticut.

While Cassius M. Clay is busy in coaxing the abolitionists, the whig prints are occupied in abusing the candidate whom the abolitionists have nominated for the Presidency. If he can be put out of the way, if he can be rendered unpopular among his party, a great step is gained; H. Clay may succeed to the vacant place, and receive the abolition vote. The candidate of the abolitionists is James G. Birney, and upon him the whig journalists have fallen with a brutal ferocity. Mr. Birney, they tell us, is a loco loco in disguise; he is a shuffler; he is a double dealer; he has entered into a conspiracy to betray the "Liberty Party" to the democratic party. Of Mr. Birney, whatever may be the pretences of some of his views, no man whose heart is in the right place, can speak without high respect. He was an opulent slave holder in Kentucky, connected with some of the most distinguished families of that state, and enjoying much personal popularity. His abhorrence of slavery led him to emancipate his slaves, and retire into voluntary poverty, and he is now settled upon a farm in Michigan, which he cultivates with the labor of his own hands. To charge such a man, who cheerfully and unhesitatingly sacrificed his

fortune, and all his prospects in life, to a sense of duty, with engaging in a low political intrigue, is to charge him with a transgression for which such a man could have no motive.

His real offence is, that he will not stand aside for Henry Clay. His friends have not thought fit to withdraw the nomination they have made. For this offence, he is to be pelted with abuse, until either his friends are induced to drop him, or he is induced to withdraw his name as a candidate.

We are yet to see what is the effect of this new expedient of vituperation. There are now five papers lying before us, three in this state, and two in Massachusetts, simultaneously attacking Mr. Birney. The abolitionists, as a class, are not easily moved from their purpose by censure, and we are much mistaken in their character if they yield now. If, however, they should allow themselves to be caught up and carried over to the whig party by this violence, the year 1844 will be forever memorable, as having seen one of the most remarkable events in our political history, the Rape of the Abolitionists.

UNREDEEMED PROMISES!

Here are some of the promises made by the whigs in 1840.

They would appoint no member of Congress to office.

They would make no removals for opinions sake.

They would reduce the expenditures.

They would pay off the national debt.

They would separate the 'purse and the sword' from the hand of the Executive.

They would make a sound and uniform national currency.

They would regulate the 'exchanges.'

They would raise the price of produce.

They would increase the wages of labor.

They would 'relieve the people.'

How have these promises been kept? This is a fair question. Let us see the answer.

1. On the very day Gen. Harrison took the chair; ay, before he had time to warm the seat, four whig members of Congress were appointed to Cabinet offices, and since that time the number of members of Congress were appointed to Cabinet offices, and since that time the number of members of Congress confirmed into office by the whig Senate, is greater than at any previous period since the time of Washington.

2. Mr. Granger, Postmaster General, removed 1600 Postmasters, during his brief power, 'for opinion's sake,' and subsequently boasted that, if he continued in office, he should have guillotined 5,000 more.

3. The whig Congress when it adjourned on the 3d of March, left a national debt of nearly FIFTY-NINE MILLIONS.—When Mr. Van Buren retired, it was about \$5,000,000. Heaven only knows what it would now have been, had not President Tyler interposed the veto power.

The expenditures during Mr. Van Buren's last year, were \$22,351,147. During the first year of the 'retrenchment' whigs they were \$26,294,242; and during the next two years, averaged nearly \$25,000,000.

4. The 'purse and sword' were separated by a law

FOR PRESIDENT

JAMES K. POLK,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

GEORGE M. DALLAS
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Democratic Electors.

1st District, THOMAS BRAGG, Jr.
2nd. do. HENRY I. TOOLE.
3rd. do. AB. W. VENABLE.
4th. do. GEORGE WHITFIELD.
5th. do. WILLIAM S. ASHE.
6th. do. DAVID REID.
7th. do. JOSEPH ALLISON.
8th. do. DANIEL W. COURTS.
9th. do. WILL. J. ALEXANDER.
10th. do. GEORGE BOWER.
11th. do. ALEX. F. GASTON.

Election on Monday, the fourth day of November, 1844.

Polk & Dallas Electoral Tickets to be had at this Office, at \$1 per 1000.

Democrats! to the Rescue!!

Brethren of the Democratic party—Voters of North Carolina—the moment is at hand when you will be called on to exercise the highest privilege which is guaranteed to the citizen, under the free and enlightened Constitution with which Heaven has blessed our Republic. The hour is but distant a few days, when you will be called upon to determine, whether the affairs of this great and happy country will be administered according to the spirit and the maxims of the sages and patriots who framed that sacred instrument for us; or, whether those affairs will be administered by the leaders of a party whose measures and principles not only have nothing in common with the interests, the wishes, and the desires of the great masses of the people, but which are at war with every feature of that Constitution, which it should be the highest pride and the first wish of every North Carolinian's heart to see handed down to his children and his children's children, in all its pristine length and breadth, unamutilated and untouched by the reckless and unholy hand of ambition. The hour is now upon you, freemen of North Carolina, in all its vast responsibilities. Can there be a doubt how these responsibilities will be discharged by you? What are some of these responsibilities? In the first place, you will be called on to say whether you desire to have saddled upon this country, for the next thirty years, a National Bank—a Fifty Million Monster—for which, it is agreed on all hands, we have no more use, as far as our currency is concerned, than for the Inquisition of Spain, but for which the Federal party, who desire to see the money interests, the wealthy, the capitalists, made still more powerful at the expense of the INTERESTS and the RIGHTS of the great masses of the people, are struggling with a desperation which clearly demonstrates that it is their last—their dying effort. Democrats of North Carolina! we say to you, COME TO THE RESCUE!! and assist your brethren throughout the Union, in affixing the seal of condemnation upon this attempt of the Federal party to betray your liberties into the hands of the money broker and the money changer. Democrats of North Carolina, who sustained General Jackson in contests with the late Bank of the United States, rise up in your majesty, on the 4th of November next, and shew the world by your votes, that now, as then, you repudiate alike a National Bank, alias, a National incubus on your liberty, and its hired subsidized minions.

But again: You will be called upon to say, whether you desire to see the General Government, which was instituted for the common welfare and the common protection of all sections of the Union, and all classes of its citizens, without any regard to birth or occupation, turned permanently into a party engine, the machinery of which will be constantly employed in abstracting from the pockets of the great working masses of the people their hard earnings, for the purpose of enabling a few thousands of wealthy capitalists to rival in the splendour of their princely mansions and their costly equipages, the lordly aristocrats of Great Britain. You will be called upon to say, whether you want to see fixed on this country a plundering, protective Tariff system, which compels the farmers and mechanics of our country to pay exorbitant prices for every thing they want to buy, and which depreciates the price of every thing they have to sell.

Still again; you must now, at the ballot-box, say to the world, whether or not our glorious Constitution, the sacred charter of our liberties, is to be robbed and despoiled of one of its most salutary clauses—whether or not that feature in it which can alone protect the South from the insane and fanatical attacks of the Giddings, the Slades, and the Adams's of the North, is to be swept from its pages, at the bidding of an ambitious Dictator, merely because it happened to cross the path of his unholy ambition. In a word, you are now called on to say, whether you wish that your general government shall be turned into a strong and splendid but unequal and oppressive one in its operations; or, whether you desire to see it administered in accordance with the spirit and the letter of

a written Constitution. Freemen of North Carolina! can there be a doubt about the course you will pursue?

HENRY CLAY,

the leader of the Federal party, goes for each and every one of those measures whose destructive tendency to your best interests we have been describing. Can you vote for him? NO! Patriotism, self-interest, conscience—all—combine to make you answer NO! On the other hand, the Democratic candidate

JAMES K. POLK,

has ever been, whether in the private walks of life, in the Executive Chair, or in the Council Chambers of the Nation, the firm, consistent and sympathizing friend of the real people. His feelings, his wishes and his aspirations, from the first moment he entered on his public career, have ever jumped in perfect unison with the best interests of the whole country and of every grade and every class of its citizens. Will you not, then, make it your special duty to go to the Polls on the FOURTH OF NOVEMBER NEXT! and assist in swelling the glorious triumph which the pure principles of Democracy are then destined to achieve? Surely there is not a man in North Carolina, who has one spark of patriotism in his bosom, who will not only be there himself, but who will exercise every honorable means in his power to bring others there too.

"The South in Danger."

Never, perhaps, since the formation of our Government, was there a crisis of such deep, such vital interest to the South, as the present one. Upon its determination, we honestly and sincerely believe, depends whether or not she shall become a tribute paying territory—a mere appanage of the geographical division of the Union which lies north of Mason & Dixon's line. The Federal party now contending for power, have pledged themselves, that if they are put in possession of the Government, they will fix upon the people of this country just such a system of taxation, as the east and north-east may choose to dictate to the Federal Legislature. They stand pledged to carry out the principles of the Tariff act of '42, which in its operation collects out of the south and south-west—the vast agricultural divisions of the union where taxed articles find their principal consumption—the three-fourths of the funds necessary to defray the expenses of the General Government. We say they stand irrevocably pledged to carry out the plundering system, which not only compels the South to pay more than her proper ratio into the Federal treasury, but makes her also pay from 15 to 20 of every dollar she lays out on manufactured articles, into the pockets of the citizens of the North.

But what makes "the South in danger" still more, should she be so unfortunate as to witness the success of Federalism, is the fact that Henry Clay and his party stand pledged to abolish the veto power—that conservative clause in the Constitution, put there by the framers of that instrument, expressly on purpose to stand forever as a shield, and a bulwark to preserve the numerically weaker section from the interested aggressions of the stronger on the floors of Congress. If the leaders of that party are placed in power, and they act as they have promised, henceforth the South must crouch like a Spaniel at the doors of the Federal Government, and be content with the crumbs which her haughty masters of the North, may condescend to throw her. Should Henry Clay be elected, nothing but the fall of the veto power and State Rights with it, can possibly be expected. And here let us ask the question of southern men—southern whigs—what can possibly infatuate them—what can dupe them into the support of a man who would crush beneath the weal of his ambition, the only feature in our Constitution to which we can look in the dark and gloomy vista of the future, to preserve us from the unholy and unrighteous attacks of the abolitionists, whom every man must see, are daily and hourly gaining strength. Depend upon it, Southern whigs, the day will come, in which, should you be successful now, you will repent in sack-cloth and ashes, the part you played in working out that success.

But Democrats of the South, we turn to you, to present the whigs of North Carolina are too blinded by party prejudice to expect any thing from them—we call then upon you, we entreat you to lend every nerve. But a very few days now remain for work; but we entreat you to use them well. Remember the verdict to be rendered on the 4th of November, involves in it your dearest rights—your very existence as a free people. Remember, that should you now, through your listlessness and apathy, permit this verdict to go against you, you will not be able to soothe your future bitter regrets, by saying, "the sentinels on the watch towers didn't warn us."

HENRY CLAY IN 1831.

The reader's attention is invited to an article on our first page, from the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 15. Hear what Col. Preston says Mr. Clay's declarations were in 1831, concerning his duties.

Mr. Clay declared, that it was true, Congress could not free our slaves, but that they could, by high duties on imports, make them so valuable, that, if they did not run away from us, we should be glad to run away from them, and that that was the great object of the Tariff system.

Now we would ask, is there a slaveholder, yea, a friend to the South, in North Carolina, that can, consistently with his feelings, cast his suffrage for a man who supports the black Tariff of '42?

The Chronicle again.

The "Chronicle" in his last number but one, takes occasion to say, that "the Journal was compelled to a hasty retreat." Now we most confess we would like the "Chronicle" to show us the how and the where, we retreated. The "bold ground" we took upon the Tariff, as the "Chronicle" calls it, was simply this. That when a foreign article is imported into this country, the duty imposed by our revenue laws upon it, is paid by the consumer of whatever it may be. This ground we still maintain, and more, from this ground we have never "retreated." We asked the question once, and we ask it again: Suppose a merchant in this place determines that he will purchase his stock of goods in England or France; and suppose he does so, and pays for it \$10,000 in Europe, and suppose he brings it to Wilmington, and at the Custom House pays at an average, a duty of 33 1/3 per cent. upon that stock, thereby increasing the cost of it, to the amount of \$13,333 1/3; and again, suppose he sells this stock to the people in and around Wilmington. We would like to ask the "Chronicle" who pays this duty of 33 1/3 per cent? Does not the last purchaser—the consumer—pay it? Is there a sane man who will deny that he does? But the "Chronicle" goes on to enumerate various articles which he says are now lower than they were under the Compromise Act. Some of these articles are very extensively used by the farmers of our country, ain't they? Cloves, Cinnamon, for instance. But these, or any other articles, may, from adventitious causes, be much lower at one period, than another. They may be more abundantly produced, or the demand may not be so great. But what has the "Chronicle" to say to the articles which we enumerated, such as Cottons, Calicoes, Flannels, Kerseys, Linseys, Satinets, &c.; what makes them higher? But then it is perfectly ridiculous to reason on a proposition, which is self-evident. The people of this country will soon determine the matter, and that in the right way.

MASS MEETING IN ONSLOW.

The Democratic party of Onslow county, held a Mass meeting and gave a Public Dinner on Tuesday last. Although the day was not so favorable as could have been wished, still the collection of people was large—indeed much more so than we anticipated. (We had the pleasure of being there.)

The coons had a Dinner and, as we can't call it a Mass meeting, unless indeed some 70 or 80 people could entitle it to such a name. Why they had their's upon the same day, we can't well say, unless it was to annoy and exasperate the Democrats. The Democrats had selected the 22d long, we understand, before the Whigs dreamed of having a meeting at all, and it does really seem to us that the course they pursued, could only have been dictated by the motives we have hinted at above. However, we wish them joy on all they have made by the whole affair. We feel confident that the collision only tended to the advancement of the Democratic cause in the county. We have not space, however, to give a detailed account of all that was done and said. We must be brief.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, William S. Ashe, as the Democratic Elector, ascended the Rostrum, and in a speech of about an hour and a half, explained and defended the great and eternal principles of the Republican party, in a manner that fully came up to the warmest expectations of his friends. He also gave Federalism such a thorough dissection as will not soon be forgotten by the people of Onslow—coons as well as democrats. When Mr. Ashe closed, Geo. Davis, Esq., appeared as the substitute of the Whig Elector, Mr. Baker; and it is but justice to Mr. Davis, to say that we think the Whigs have no room for regret at the substitution. Of the speeches, we have no time to say more than that they were both couched in that gentlemanly and courteous strain, which, in our opinion, should always characterize political disputations. When Mr. Davis got through, Mr. Everitt introduced to the audience Mr. Fortieue, from Jones county, (we think that is the name), a young gentleman certainly of fine talents. There was not a position taken by Mr. Davis, which he didn't triumphantly attack, and carry too. His speech, in our humble opinion, was one of the very best which we have heard made during the campaign, either by old man or young man. Success attend him, wherever he goes.

Just about this time, (after 4 o'clock), the good folks began to think that it was going to end in "all talk and no cider," when the order for dinner was passed around. The tables, which literally groaned beneath the good things of life, were set out in a new and spacious building belonging to Mr. Ferrand. Every thing was in profusion. Those Onslow folks understand the way to do things genteely; every thing went off in the happiest manner. Not a single accident occurred during the day, to mar the hilarity of the occasion.

By the way, more than one intelligent Democrat assured us that Onslow would give Polk 50 more of a majority than she gave Hoke in August last. If every county in the State will do her duty as well as Onslow, the old North State will vote for "Young Hickory" on the 4th of next month.

"Henry Clay can never be President of these United States," says the Pittsburg (Whig) Gazette, October 22, 1844. "and it is no wonder for the Whig party to throw away their votes in the attempt."—Pittsburg Daily Advertiser.

The Poor Old Ash Foreman.

The Clay Club have raised a pole in the town of Onslow, which will be the most conspicuous landmark in the Carolinian Republic. And, indeed, you know, that the Ash Foreman, who has been elected to the North of Richmond; that the immense gathering of the people along the whole line, in favor of Polk, the enthusiasm manifested, and unfurled flags, displayed at every town he passed, convinced him that the people were for Polk, Dallas and Texas, and that James K. Polk would certainly be elected President of the United States in November next.

Lynchburg Republican.

The above is nothing more than everyday talk in this place, by some of Mr. Clay's friends who have recently returned from the North. Such conversation has become so common, that we begin to fear it may cause some of our Democratic voters to become careless, and keep away from the polls. But we would say to them, go ye thither, and cast your votes for Polk and Dallas. By all means, Democrats, do not neglect your duty to your country, on the 4th November, 1844.

THE ELECTIONS.

The returns continue to come in well for the Democracy.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Shunk's (Dem.) majority, according to the latest accounts, is stated to be 5308. The Democrats of the Key Stone seem sanguine that she will give Polk and Dallas a majority of from 10,000 to 15,000. 10,000 will be all sufficient.

OHIO.—The Globe of the 21st instant, publishes returns from every county in the State, official and unofficial, and makes Bartley's (Fed.) majority 1175. The Ohio Statesman says that "the Democratic Central Committee have published a noble address, urging our friends to battle, and promising them victory on the 1st of November."—The gallant Tod says, "whether I am elected or defeated, I go at once into the fight for the 1st of November." Can such spirits fail of success?

For Congress 13 Democrats and 8 Feds. GEORGIA.—This State so unexpectedly wheeled into line, that our Georgia friends have not yet got over with their exhilarations, and have neglected to send us in word the precise number of Coons they skinned in their late hunt. The result, however, will not vary much from what we stated last week—3000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The elections in this State are so one sided that we deem it quite unnecessary to give any returns. BALTIMORE CITY.—Davies, Democrat, has been elected Mayor by a majority of 503, over Law, Fed., present incumbent.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following table shews the time of voting for President in all the States. The State elections take place on the same day in Massachusetts, New York and Michigan. The table, we think, is strictly correct:

States.	Time Election.	No. Electors.
Maine,	November 4	9
New Hampshire,	November 4	6
Vermont,	November 12	6
Massachusetts,	November 11	12
Rhode Island,	November 6	4
Connecticut,	November 4	6
New York,	November 5	36
New Jersey,	November 5 & 6	7
Pennsylvania,	November 1	26
Delaware,	November 12	3
Maryland,	November 4	8
Virginia,	November 4	17
North Carolina,	November 4	11
South Carolina,	December 1	9
Georgia,	November 4	10
Alabama,	November 11	9
Mississippi,	November 4	6
Louisiana,	November 5	13
Tennessee,	November 4	12
Kentucky,	November 1	23
Indiana,	November 4	12
Illinois,	November 4	9
Missouri,	November 4	7
Michigan,	November 4	5
Arkansas,	November 4	3
Elected by the Legislature.		275

DORA'S JURY.—Not a single Democrat was allowed to sit on the jury which tried Dorr! Two were originally on the panel, but the Algerine judges excluded them! Keep this before the people.

COMMUNICATIONS.

(COMMUNICATED.)

At a meeting of the "Wilmington Volunteers," on Monday evening 21st inst., Capt. O. G. Parsley presided as Chairman, and Orderly Sergeant James Burch acted as Secretary. The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, the following resolution introduced by James Burch was passed almost unanimously.

Resolved, That the Company known and styled the "Wilmington Volunteers," cease to exist as a Company from this time.

The annexed resolutions were then offered and adopted without a dissenting voice.

On motion of Lieut. Thomas H. Howey, Resolved, That we tender to Captain O. G. Parsley, our warmest acknowledgments for the patriotic and faithful discharge of his duties while commander of the "Wilmington Volunteers."

On motion of William B. Jones, Resolved, That the thanks of this Corps be tendered to Lieut. C. B. Miller, Thomas H. Howey, and Henry Nott, for the military and gentlemanlike manner in which they discharged their duties as officers.

On motion of Lieut. Thomas H. Howey, Resolved, That for the services rendered to us by the gentlemen of the Band, we tender our most hearty thanks, and beg leave to suggest to the Company, that we present them with the instruments belonging to the Company.

On motion of William B. Jones, Resolved, That the flag of the Company be presented to Captain O. G. Parsley, in testimony of the respect we had for him whilst acting as our Commander.

On motion of Rich'd J. Jones, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Chronicle" and "Journal" printed in this Town.

On motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

O. G. PARSELEY, Ch's.

JAMES BURCH, Sec'y.

SCENE AT ASHLAND, 1844.

FRANCIS HAL—Solus—Texas, Texas!—Thou' 'st upon which my fortunes have shivered.

I might well say, God protect me against my friends. They are the cause of my undoing. They forced me to write my Raleigh letter against my wishes, and in condemnation of my former principles—by that letter I thought to kill Capt. Tyler—in that letter I opposed annexation on constitutional grounds—I gilded the bait to the Abolitionists by giving them Canada—a Republic to the North as a counterpoise to the Lone Star of the South, which I doomed to perpetual exclusion from our glorious Union. But scarcely was there time for my Abolition friends to establish the principles of my Raleigh letter in the North, and for Black Dan, to hold me to my first pledge—my kinsman, Cassius, to divulge my private opinions to the rascally Abolitionists, and Jonny Q. to arrange his private affairs for his departure to Hayti as my Ambassador, when lo! and behold, the South and West were in a blaze, and I and my principles almost scouted out of old Kentucky, a voice from Tuscaloosa fell on my ear, begging for the sake of all I hold dear, (viz: my popularity,) to pour a little oil on the troubled waters. I replied that, personally I had no objection to the annexation of Texas. That is, I, Henry Clay, as an individual—mark that—have no sort of objection. But I will not commit the Whig candidate for the Presidency, to satisfy those Southern Hotspurs; for there is Daniel, who holds the Whig candidate by the first pledge. I have no confidence in him, and I owe him a grudge for his communications to the Madisonian. But, notwithstanding, if he secures me the votes of the Abolitionists, I will put him in the line of "safe precedents."

What! Not satisfied yet? Now hear me the third time, ye fools who are so dull of comprehension, and so full of Southern rebellion. I, Henry Clay, "have no personal objection to the annexation of Texas, and should be glad to see it." Now, if that does not satisfy them, I will write them once more on the subject, and I will make that fourth and last letter gall and wormwood to the South, for I at last believe that my conduct in the bargain with J. Q. Adams has forever damned me in the South and West. I will turn to New England, with tears in my eyes, (as they once did to me—see my Blair letters,) and I will "pray them to consider seriously whether the public good and their own future interests," (I mean mine,) "do not point distinctly to me." How can they withstand all this disinterested kindness? "My friends entertain the belief that the Abolitionists will, in the end, be more likely to bestow their votes on me than on my opponent. I have always replied: Be guided solely by the public good; (they know what I mean by public good.) Well, well, I know by experience that "the way of the transgressor is hard;" but I have resolved to go forward—I fear my vaulting ambition will leap itself—and there is Polk, who hath borne himself so meekly, that when my friends attempt his defamation, "his virtues plead like Angel's trumpet tongue," and silence my whole pack—from the "god-like Daniel," down, down to the Editor of the Observer.

A noise without! Enter Clay's man Charles. Prince Hal.—Well Charles, what now? Charles.—Why, massa, the Democrats are about to raise a hickory pole on your premises, and unless you stop it, your subjects in the State will revolt.

P. Hal.—What new trump is now turned? Charles.—One says the Whig Banner State, Delaware, Blue Hen's Chickens, and aff, are gone for Polk and Dallas. A second says the Key Stone State has followed suit; and a third says Georgia is in open rebellion, and we have only saved Maryland by the skin of our teeth.

P. Hal.—Had I but died an hour before this chance, I had lived a blessed time. O, Texas, Texas, Tariff, Bank and Abolition, these are the weights that pull me down. Get thee from me Charles—I am unworthy to be thy master—seek J. Q. Adams, and proceed to Hayti with him—tell him how I love him; he will advance you.

Charles, crying.—Massa, must I needs go and leave you, and follow that old Codfish man. No massa, Charles prefers to sail up Salt River with you.

P. Hal.—Well Charles, I did not think you could make me blubber so. Charles, my man, ambition ruined your master. I thought to win by corruption, more than by honesty. But I could not silence the tongues of the Democrats. Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness; and my fall is like Lucifer's. (Exit—P. Hal. and Charles, both crying.)

Oct. 15th, 1844. SAMPSON.

For the Journal.

A National Bank. Every candid mind will, we think, concede that a large majority of the people of this country, are opposed to the establishment of another National Bank—at least one based upon the same plan as the old United States Bank. That this supposition is a correct one, is tacitly admitted by the Whig leaders themselves, by the great degree of circumsppection, they use in approaching this important question. The misdeeds of the old institution had become too numerous and palpable to escape the notice of even its most ardent supporters. Its pernicious influence had also begun to be felt and feared by the American public, who saw it to be, by its operations, one of their most powerful enemies. The struggle that ensued between the people and the Bank, after the patriot Jackson had exercised his then constitutional prerogative, by vetoing its recharter, showed that their fears were not altogether unnecessary or ill-founded. Never before had our Government sustained so rude a shock as it was then destined to receive.

Mr. Editor.—I have been thinking of you, and of the great services you have rendered to the cause of the oppressed, and of the great wrongs which you have done to the cause of the oppressor. I have been thinking of you, and of the great services you have rendered to the cause of the oppressed, and of the great wrongs which you have done to the cause of the oppressor.

GOV. D. TO THE P. Extract from before sentence "Better men I have been, than in the service of complaint that I ships, whatever justice which in All these pro by that ultimate whose righteous wrongs which place that eating they may be fair than within I victims of the which is sustain Claiming no ties which beset us in the process, terprise, and, at

But Andrew Jackson was not the man to desert his country in the hour of peril, though himself deserted by many of his old and honest friends, who now cowered beneath the raging storm, he, almost alone, stood unmoved and undaunted amid the wreck and ruin which that demon of mischief saw fit to inflict upon our beloved country, under the vain illusion that it could frighten the people into its support.

But it failed in accomplishing its object, and soon its condemnation was pronounced by the people themselves, in a tone that could neither be misunderstood or misconstrued. Since that period, the question of a Bank, though never lost sight of by a certain class of political demagogues, has been kept rather in the rear of the Whig line of policy, or as best suited the selfish purposes of the Whig leaders. Even in 1840, among the list of good things promised us if we would put the Whig party into power, a U.S. Bank was barely hinted at; nay more—some of the leading Whig partisans told us they did not want a U.S. Bank, and were at much pains to prove that such an institution. And perhaps it was this declaration more than any other, that contributed to the success of the Whig cause in that memorable campaign. And did not the Whig leaders, or at least a portion of them, act in bad faith towards the people in regard to this measure? We know they did, for one of their first efforts, after obtaining the ascendancy, was directed to fasten upon the country an institution not only similar in all its important—but odious features, to the one the people had so emphatically denounced, but one whose power far transcended that of the latter, in as much as its capital was to be larger—its sphere of action no less limited, and to be chartered for a greater length of time, so as to permit it to engrain itself permanently upon our system. Hence, having by their acts, disclosed their real sentiments, thus leaving them no choice but either to avow open hostility to, or a decided support of this measure: they have chosen the latter alternative, and now the establishment of a Fifty Million Bank is one of the most favorite projects of the Whig party at the present day. But still, with some of the old leaven of deceitfulness remaining behind which has unfortunately so often characterized many of their leaders, we are told that they are only in favor of a Bank, properly restricted. Now if they had gone further and stated how far, or in what manner this restriction was to be effected we might not have been left in the dark relative to the true character of the institution proposed. But this they have not done, and taking warning from past events, we think it is replying too much "generous confidence," (which has once before been betrayed) by confiding unreservedly to hot headed partisans what so immediately concerns our best interests. A mammoth United States Bank, we believe to be eminently dangerous to the country, and the history of the late one is replete with facts sufficient to render incontrovertible this position. Money is power—it is almost omnipotent. Concentrated, no barrier is scarcely sufficient to withstand its influence, and when wielded by skilful agents, becomes a potent weapon in truth. And what is now contemplated by the Whig party but to place this powerful engine (a fifty million bank) in the hands of a few individuals to direct its vast energies, as their whims or caprice may dictate, and except the broad limits of its charter, subject to no control but that of interested stockholders and speculators. This we conceive to be the grand secret aimed at by the political leaders of that party, and their time and talents are cheerfully devoted to secure the long desired issue. With these facts before us, we conjure every good citizen—every honest man and lover of our free institutions, to ponder well the result. It is a subject fraught with interests of high moment to our common country, and upon its right decision depends perhaps the perpetuity of our federal government. The pages of history lie open before you—profit from past experience, that is, a monitor which teaches wisdom. The evils to be apprehended from the establishment of another U.S. Bank are many—that the affairs of the country can be transacted without the agency of such an institution, time has already demonstrated. Never was our currency in a healthier condition than at the present time, and the rates of exchange between the different sections of the Union, is equally indicative of a healthy state of business. Why then wish for a change? Why hazard our present security merely for the purpose of making what we know will be doubtful if not eminently dangerous experiments to gratify ambitious partisans? These are grave questions, and demand the serious consideration of every American freeman. With them, we leave the subject, with the conviction that "truth is mighty and will prevail."

CLINTON.

For the Journal.

Mr. Editor:—Will you please inform a friend from Duplin, what right under the Constitution, Mr. Washington, the whig Elector for this district, has to hold two lucrative offices. He is now a member elect for the county of Craven, and is at the same time seeking our votes, to make him an Elector.

K.

GOV. DORR'S APPEAL
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNION.

Extract from his speech to the Court before sentence was pronounced.

"Better men have been worse treated than I have been, though not in a better cause. In the service of that cause I have no right to complain that I am called upon to suffer hardships, whatever may be the estimate of the injustice which inflicts them.

All these proceedings will be reconsidered by that ultimate tribunal of public opinion, whose righteous decision will reverse all the wrongs which may be now committed, and place that estimate upon my actions to which they may be fairly entitled.

The process of this court does not reach the man within. The court cannot shake the convictions of the mind, nor the fixed purpose which is sustained by integrity of heart.

Claiming no exemptions from the infirmities which beset us all, and which may attend us in the prosecution of the most important enterprise, and, at the same time, conscious of

the rectitude of my intentions, and of having acted from good motives in an attempt to promote the equality and establish the just freedom and interest of my fellow-citizens, I can regard with equanimity this last infliction of the law; nor would I, even at this extremity of the court, in view of the opinions which you entertain and of the sentiments by which you are animated, exchange the place of a prisoner at the bar for a seat by your side upon the bench.

The sentence which you will pronounce, to the extent of the power and influence which this court can exert, is a condemnation of the doctrines of '76, and a reversal of the GREAT PRINCIPLES WHICH SUSTAIN AND GIVE VITALITY TO OUR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, and which are regarded by the great body of our fellow-citizens as a portion of the birthright of a free people.

From this sentence of the court I APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF OUR STATE AND OF OUR COUNTRY. THEY SHALL DECIDE BETWEEN US. I commit myself, without distrust, to their final award."

AMERICAN CITIZENS, do you accept this appeal? Will you vote for Henry Clay, who has identified himself with the *Allegiance* of Rhode Island, as appears by his Raleigh speech, and thus doom the patriot DORR to perpetual imprisonment in a felon's cell?

Republican Herald.

From the Globe.

The coon party of Fredericksburg, Virginia, it seems, have been thrown into the greatest consternation by a democratic circular sent from this place to a certain H. M. Patton, of that town, under the erroneous impression that he was a better and more honorable man than he really turns out to be; and not only have the Fredericksburg coons been deeply and terribly excited, but the National Intelligencer of this place has caught the infection, and occupies four solid columns in expressing the most holy horror and virtuous indignation at—what? Why, that the democratic party, knowing and proving upon their opponents the most corrupt purposes and practices, have warned their friends to be on their guard to counteract them. This, I am ready to grant, is enough to rouse the coon party to the utmost pitch of horror and indignation; but that it can meet the disapprobation of any honorable or virtuous mind I cannot believe, till I forget what common sense is, and the distinctions I have learned to draw between vice and virtue. In reading the jeremiad in the Intelligencer, which our circular has been the innocent cause of, I cannot but be struck with astonishment at the folly of the writer in publishing the circular at length, and then giving a construction to it which its text does not warrant—nay, expressly contradicts. I am satisfied that Mr. Gales himself never saw it before its publication or it would never have seen the light. He could not have been so shortsighted as to commit himself so grossly. For instance, the circular recommends to our friends to provide refreshments at their public meetings; and this the Intelligencer tortures into a recommendation to supply the voters with ardent spirits. Are not meat, and bread, and fruits, and pure water, refreshments? Mr. Gales has sense enough to know that they are, though some of the whig leaders may be unable to form any idea of refreshments in which wine and brandy are not included.

Again, we advise our friends to be on their guard against the corruption fund of the whig party; to take their money, if the whigs attempt to bribe them, and then vote the democratic ticket. Thus, it seems, is the principal aim of their corruption fund, of which they expected to make a most profitable use, to be rendered entirely powerless; and hence they call it a recommendation on our part to encourage bribery. It would not, according to their code of morals, be corruption for a whig to offer a bribe, or for a democrat to receive it, provided he voted the whig ticket; not a word is whispered against such "fair business transactions," but it is the voting the democratic ticket, after depriving a profligate scoundrel of so much of the power of doing mischief, that excites the ire of the Intelligencer and the Fredericksburg coons. It is not worth while to follow out the Intelligencer's article, as it carries its own refutation with it, and we are obliged to them so far for passing currency to our circular. But I will, in passing, observe, that a charge of profligacy and corruption comes with very ill grace from a party who are capable of showing about brain-and-sawdust broad for the purpose of imposing on the credulous—of circulating not only the Roebuck forgery in relation to Mr. Polk's slaves, but of forging, and circulating a letter from Henry A. Wise, to delude the people of Virginia into voting for Mr. Clay, the bitterest enemy of that gentleman. As for Patton I can only say that I am sorry for him. He was once a supporter of Gen'l Jackson; but I fear that his connexion with banking has corrupted him as it has corrupted many a man before him. Let him go; he is joined to his idols, and, with his doomed and rotten party, he must go down to the depth of shame and infamy that an abused and insulted people have consigned them to. One word, in conclusion, to the editors of the Intelligencer. This is the second time, gentlemen, that you have dealt in personalities towards me. I have heretofore thought you did not permit your paper to make personal assaults on individuals, but I find myself mistaken. Your first attack I did not think it worth while to notice, but your second shall not pass off so easily. You say that, personally, you wish me well, and then you shower on my head all the epithets of abuse in the English language. You treat me as Mr. Adams once charged you with having treated, while accusing me with the endearing terms, "Art thou in health, my brother?" You have not, I am sure, forgotten how successfully you snote old Johnny Q. under the fifth rib, and therefore you are trying to "come the same game" over me. But, gentlemen, I am, thank heaven, invulnerable to your shafts. An honest independence, (which I owe to my own exertions,) and a clear conscience, puts me far above the assaults of any bank-ridden mouthpiece of whiggery, either here or at Fredericksburg; and you will yet learn, to your cost, that the mechanics of this country, notwithstanding the sneers of aristocracy and whiggery, will take their just and proper share in the direction of public affairs, and compel those who are striving to live on the labor of others to retire to the obscurity they deserve. Every coon who seeks to live at the expense of his neighbors, will be taught the good old lesson of Jacksonism, "root hog or die," and, unless you take warning in time, I will not answer for what may befall you. Democratic Congresses may not be as liberal to you in future as they have been; and you know there is no United States Bank now. Now many of the democratic leaders, who once wished you well and did you kind service, have become disgusted with the unfair manner in which you have carried on your political warfare; and it would require more sophistry even than that for which the world gives you credit

to convince them that you are anything else than what you really are.

JAMES TOWLES.

Pennsylvania Given Up.

"We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Out of their own mouths do the coons stand beaten in Pennsylvania at the Presidential election in November. At the great coon Mass Meeting at Harrisburg, on the 17th September last, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"Resolved, That to give effect to our strength the first charge upon the enemy must be successful and that after a defeat at the October election, we can with little confidence expect a triumph in November."

And again—At the Mass meeting of the coons at Valley Forge, Oct. 3d, the great prophet of the coons, Mr. Webster, thus speaks:

"I come among you to tell you the deep interest I feel in your ensuing State election. The election of a President of the United States depends on the next gubernatorial election of Pennsylvania."

This shows the importance that was attached by our opponents to the late election, and accounts for their extraordinary efforts to elect Markle. That the base attempts to excite religious prejudices against Mr. Shunk were to a considerable extent successful, we have abundant testimony to prove; and yet he has obtained a majority of over four thousand votes in the State—and ten thousand out of Philadelphia. The vote of the State for Polk and Dallas may be put down as certain as that of any State in the Union, by perhaps from 12 to 15,000 majority.—*Pennsylvaniaian.*

From the Citizen.

The Coalition of Adams and Clay, in 1824, in the whole Union the popular vote stood as follows:

For Adams	105,232	152,951
" Clay	46,668	151,990

Jackson's majority over Adams & Clay, 981

The eight Western States, Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, and Mississippi, gave

For Jackson 68,067 || " Adams | 21,555 |
" Clay	43,867	
" Crawford	2,339	
		67,761

Jackson's majority over all, 306

The instructing resolutions in favor of Gen. Jackson, as the second choice of Kentucky, passed the Legislature of that State, by a majority of 91 out of 114 members. In defiance of the will of his constituents, Mr. Clay not only voted for Mr. Adams, (who did not receive a single vote in Kentucky,) but by his influence, the members from other Western States, were induced to violate their instructions, and to cast the votes of their States for Adams. Clay was made Secretary of State by Adams, although they had been up to that time bitter enemies, in consequence of a controversy arising out of the treaty of Ghent. Two of those members of Congress who gave the votes of their States to Adams, in violation of the instructions of their constituents, received the reward of their treachery by appointments from the administration of Mr. Adams. So the coalition was consummated, and the traitors rewarded.

DIED.

In Sampson county, on the 2d inst., Miss Sarah J. Wright, daughter of Isaac C. and Elizabeth J. Wright, in the 16th year of her age.

In Sampson county, on the 4th inst., Mr. John Wright, sen., in the 83d year of his age.

MARRIAGE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 19. From Antigua, brig N. F. Frothingham, Boardley, to G. W. Davis.

From St. Thomas, brig Victoria, Clement, to G. W. Davis.

From Porto Rico, brig Francis Louisa, Soule, to E. Dickinson.

Brig Leonora, Collins, in distress, to C. D. Ellis.

The L. left this port for Jamaica on the 1st. On the 6th, encountered a severe gale in Lat. 30° 10', Lon. 74° 45', which totally dismantled her, and swept decks clean. Samuel Ashburn, steward, was drowned in the cabin during the gale, having been previously disabled by a man falling on him from aloft. After the gale, saw two vessels at a distance dismasted.

From Charleston, schr. Convert, Skolfield, to E. Dickinson.

From Havana, schr. Palestine, Kitchen, in distress, to G. W. Davis. Sailed in company with schr. Robert Mills, for Bristol. Left schr. Agawan, much damaged in the hurricane. Brig Washington, of Portland, was stranded, total loss. Barque Ontario, of Portland, on shore in 14 feet water. Brig Maria Tracy, of Boston, dragged on reef and bilged. Ship Louisa, of Boston, went on shore, and received some damage.

20. From New York, brig Aeturus, Leighton, to J. Hall.

21. From Philadelphia, schr. Henry Chase, Steelman, to C. D. Ellis.

From New York, schr. Samuel Ingham, Dougherty, to Wm. Cooke.

22. From Bath, brig Lion, Patton, to E. Dickinson.

From New York, schr. Alaric, Purnell, to C. D. Ellis.

23. From Philadelphia, schr. Roswell, Joline, to C. D. Ellis.

From Philadelphia, schr. Ellen, Boon, to G. W. Davis.

From Middleton, schr. Champion, Jarvis, corn, to Wm. Cooke.

CLEARED.

Oct. 17. For New York, brig Belle, Myers, by G. W. Davis.

For Philadelphia, brig Ceylon, Scott, by C. D. Ellis.

8. For New York, schr. Tioga, Halleck, by C. D. Ellis.

For New York, schr. C. E. Thorn, Jackson, by C. D. Ellis.

For Philadelphia, schr. M. B. Mahony, McLaughlin, by C. D. Ellis.

19. For New London, brig May, Trench, by E. Dickinson.

For Trinidad, Br. brig Despatch, Cooke, by C. D. Ellis.

For Philadelphia, schr. North Carolina, Miller, by G. W. Davis.

For New York, schr. Galena, Abbott, by Wm. Cooke.

21. For New York, schr. Tangier, King, by E. Dickinson.

For Cuba, schr. Urbana, Small, by Brown & DeRoset.

22. For New York, brig David DuBois, Williams, by G. W. Davis.

For Gaudeloupe, 3 masted schr. Aurora, Martin, by G. W. Davis.

25. For Boston, schr. Convert, Skolfield, by E. Dickinson.

For New York, schr. Samuel Ingham, Dougherty, by Wm. Cooke.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for an Act of Incorporation for the Charleston Horse Guards.

Oct. 18, 1844.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

THE DEMOCRATIC party of Sampson county, purpose having a Mass Meeting and Barbecue, at Clinton, on Friday, the 1st day of November next.

The citizens of the State, Democrats and Whigs are invited to attend.

Hon. R. M. Saunders, Hon. J. J. McKay, Hon. Charles Fisher, Hon. William H. Haywood, Hon. Robert Strange, L. D. Henry, J. C. Dobbin, T. L. Hyatt, David Reid, B. K. McRae, H. L. Holmes, David Felton, J. B. Shepard, and Wm. S. Ashe, Esqrs., and other distinguished speakers, are expected to address the people.

Clinton, N. C., Oct. 4, 1844.

Wilmington

HAT AND CAP STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the store on Market street, formerly occupied by S. M. West, which he has fitted up expressly for the business, is now opening with a very handsome assortment of

HATS & CAPS.

My arrangements with one of the best manufacturers at the North are such that I can furnish all kinds of **HATS** and **CAPS** at the lowest possible prices. My stock of Hats will at all times consist of Beaver, fine Nutria, Black Nutria, Muskrat, black and dark Russia, Brush, Black, and Pearl Cassimeres, Coney, and a large assortment of black and drab Wool Hats, and a handsome assortment of men's and boys'.

SPOTTING HATS.

of various styles, shape, and color. Also, a large assortment of men's, boys', and infants' Caps, of almost every style and quality. French dress star patterns, French dress pocket, Ole Bull plush Bands, soft finished Gaudeloupe, boys' Guards, youths' Parisiana, Silk Velvet, Velveteen, glazed Lawns, Sealotte, Otter Seal, Muskrat, Robinson, Infant Jockey, &c. &c. Which I will sell at wholesale or retail very low for cash.

Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing, as I can sell them as cheap as they can buy in New York.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Ironing over Hats.

CORNELIUS MYERS.

Oct. 25, 1844.—64f

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE MY LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good sheds, and comfortable stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—64f

NOTICE.

CARRIAGE & HORSE will be kept in readiness at the **HAVER HOUSE**, to convey Passengers to and from the Rail Road and Steamboat, and will also be let to parties of pleasure, families, &c.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—64f

Old Wash Brandy.

BBLS. of Wash Brandy, a prime article, warranted 10 years old. For sale by

G. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 25, 1844.—64f

FOR RENT.

THE upper part of the commodious house fronting on Market street, over the store now occupied by the subscriber, and on the west side of the family residence of Mr. Gay C. Hotchkiss. Said dwelling is now being completed and fitted up in a style not inferior to any in the town of Wilmington, and from its location, and many advantages, having fourteen superior finished rooms, a new two story brick Kitchen, and a spacious yard, opening in Toomer's Alley, with all other requisites and conveniences, is well calculated and adapted for a genteel **Boarding House**.

The above is to be completed by the first of November, when possession will be given. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

V. R. PEIRSON.

WANTED, from 25 to 30 female hands to make up sundry articles of gentlemen's wearing apparel.

Also, Wanted to purchase, two likely BOYS, from 10 to 14 years of age.

V. R. PEIRSON.

Oct. 18, 1844.

CORN AND OATS, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by **WM. COOKE.**

12 Bbls. Shad, 10 bbls. Mattamuskeet Apples, calculated to keep, and good for family use. For sale by **WM. COOKE.**

JUST RECEIVED, per schr. Galena, from N. York, 8 Bbls. P. R. Sugar, 40 bags Laguira Coffee, 20 Boxes Family Soap. For sale by **WM. COOKE.**

BOOK BINDERY.

HAVING removed my work shop over the Store of Mr. Wm. Thompson, on Market St., I shall, as heretofore, carry on the business in all its various branches. Morocco, Russian, Calf. and Sheep skin bindings.

Old Books re-bound. All orders from the country executed and forwarded with the least possible delay.

J. J. TYACK.

Oct. 17th, 1844.—54f

15 HHDS. Western Bacon Sides, (prime article,) for sale by **JOHN HALL.**

Oct. 18, 1844.—54f

MUSIC.

MRS. COOKE adopts this method of informing her former Pupils and the public generally that she is now ready to give instructions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near the corner of Nun and Fourth streets; and in cases where the distance is an objection, she will wait on her Pupils at their own dwellings.

Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1844.

Dwelling for Rent.

THE commodious brick tenement on the corner of Front and Market streets, which has been recently painted and repaired. It is well calculated for a boarding house, having a large yard and all necessary out houses. Apply to

W. C. LORD, or **M. LONDON.**

Oct. 4th, 1844.

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers have removed to the NEW FIRE PROOF STORE in New's building, one door North of Hall & Armstrong's, where they will be pleased to wait on their friends.

BATTLE & BISHOP.

October 4, 1844.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of Battle & Bishop is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. J. BATTLE,
H. M. BISHOP.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 14, 1844.

To the Public.

THE business of the firm of Battle & Bishop will be closed by the undersigned, who will continue in the Commission business, at the same stand, one door north of Hall & Armstrong's. He will be receiving through the season on agency, **GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.**, which he will sell on the fairest terms. He would respectfully invite his friends and the public generally to call and examine for themselves.

October 14, 1844. (6-34) **A. J. BATTLE.**

Notice.

THE subscriber has returned from the North with a large and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Glassware, Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments, Perfumery, &c. &c.

To which the attention of Physicians, country merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully invited. His stock of Drugs and Medicines comprises every article usually called for in that line. Warranted of genuine quality, for the supply of Physicians. A beautiful assortment of Pocket, Tooth, Cupping, and Amputating Instruments, Scarificators, Catheter's spring and thumb Lancets, Patent Enema Machines, Trusses of every description, medicine spoons, nipple shells, breast glasses, sucking bottles, horse spring Lancets and Fleams, &c.

The shop furniture consists in part of tinctures, salt-mouth and specie cap'd Bottles, from 1 gallon to 3 oz., graduated glasses, pill tiles, spatulas, funnels, iron and composition mortars, scales and weights, ointment and extract pots, and prescription vials.

Among his perfumery will be found a choice assortment of fancy, plain and shaving soaps, and in great variety, tooth, hair and clothes brushes, a choice collection of toilet powders and puffs, Persian scented bags, smelling bottles, hair oils, dressing, fine ivory, and tortoise shell pocket combs, rose water, German and other colognes, &c. Castile, camomile, brown and yellow soaps, starch, spices, lamp glasses and wicks, winter bleached sperm oil, linseed, olive, sweet and train oils, ink, and writing paper, and a variety of other things usually kept in establishments of the kind.

Particular care has been taken in selecting the which in every instance have been purchased of either the patentees or their accredited agents.

A choice collection of **Segars, Snuff, Tobacco, &c.** As fine a greater part of the above has been purchased for cash, he is determined no other house in the State shall **UNDERSELL HIM**. Therefore, Physicians will do well to give him a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

He has now facilities for putting up and packing in a style equal to that done at the North.

He would take this opportunity of returning thanks to the Physicians and the public generally for their liberal patronage since his commencement in business, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their favors.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

WH. SHAW.

Oct. 18, 1844.

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the best, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

Drivers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 18, 1844.

TO JOURNEMEN TAILORS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, three first rate Journeymen Tailors, to whom constant employ will be given, and the best wages. Call on, or address a line to **V. R. PEIRSON,** Oct. 18, 1844. Wilmington, N. C.

The Charleston Mercury will please insert 3 times, and forward account to this office. 54f

SPLENDID FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber wishes to announce to his patrons and the public in general, that he has now returned from the North, where he has been for some time selecting an elegant and extensive assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

of the latest and most beautiful patterns suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the nearest and most fashionable style to please the taste of the day.

Together with a large and complete assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he will sell lower than these pretended cheap stores in the town, if the public will favor him with a call before purchasing elsewhere.

This clothing has been got up under my own superintendence while at the North; and I made arrangements to have a new supply by the arrival of the packets from Philadelphia.

I have engaged some of the **BEST WORKMEN** I could find in New York and Philadelphia. I am determined not to be outdone here or elsewhere in my line of business.

CHARLES BARR,
Merchant Tailor,
At Mr. Peirson's former stand on Market street.
Oct. 11th, 1844.—44f

THE undersigned wishes to employ forthwith one or two first rate workmen in his line. None but such as are first rate workmen need apply.

CHAS. BARR, Merchant Tailor.

Wilmington, N. C.

The Charleston "Mercury," and "Courier" will please copy the above three times, and forward their bills to this office.

C. B.

Oct. 11, 1844.

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholars year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars (\$6) per session, for the following branches:

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Vocal Music, French and German languages.

An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

(T)ickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN MCRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D. GARDNER,
T. H. HOWEY,
ALEXR MCRAE,

Trustees.

October 4, 1844.

Wilmington Market.

WHOLESALE PRICES—Oct. 25, 1844.

Bacon—Hams,	9 a 10
" Middleside,	7 a 8
" Shoulders,	7 a 8
Butter,	22 a 27
Butter, blk.	15 a 18
Beef, blk.	6 00 a 8 00
Corn,	45 a 45
" Meal,	66 a 70
Coffee,	71 a 74
Cotton,	5 a 6
Cards,	13 a 35
Feathers,	28 a 36
Flaxseed, tierce, 7 bush.	none
Flour,	5 50 a 6 00
Hat, Northern, per 100 lbs.	60 a 70
Iron,	4 75 a 5 50
Lard,	8 a 9
Line, Thomastown,	90 a 1 00
Lumber—Steam mill,	12 00
W. boards, plank & scant.	14 00
Quarter flooring,	14 00
Bill lumber extra prices.	
River, Flooring boards,	11 a 12 00
" wide,	5 50 a 6 00
Scantling,	4 50 a 5 00
Timber,	4 00 a 7 50
Mokasses,	27 a 30
Mackerel, No 1,	none
" 2,	none
" 3,	00 a 5
Nails,	8 a 9
Naval Stores, soft, Turp.	2 15 a 2 20
hard, 1 price,	a 1 20
Tar,	a 1 00
Pitch,	a 1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50 a 1 60
" 2,	90 a 1 00
" 3,	45 a 50
Sp. Turp.	33 a 35
Oil, Sperm,	a 85
Pease, Ground,	a 1 00
Black eye,	60 a 65
Cow,	45 a 60
Pork,	9 00 a 11 00
fresh,	5 a 5 50
Rice,	2 50 a 3 25
rough,	
Salt, Turke island, bush	30 a 35
Liverpool, sack,	5 a 5 50
Soap,	5 a 5 50
Shingles, country,	2 50 a 2 75
contract,	3 50 a 4 00
Spirits, Northern Rum,	30 a 35
Gin,	32 a 35
Whiskey,	30 a 34
STELL,	12 1/2 a 25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00 a 15 00
dressed,	20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	7 50 a 8 00
dressed,	10 00 a 12 00
Sugar, West India,	6 1/2 a 8 1/2
New Orleans,	7 a 8
loaf,	10 a 15
Tallow,	7 a 8
Tobacco, leaf,	4 a 4
VANISH,	20 a 22
WYCK, Madeira,	70 a 8 00
Port,	3 25
Malinga,	40 a 50

Wilmington Market, Oct. 24th.

Turpentine.—Sales to the extent of 7 to 800 barrels, was made on Saturday and Monday, at \$2 20. On Monday and Tuesday, sale 600 bbls. at \$2 15; arrivals as yet are light.

Timber and Lumber in good demand, without material change in prices, except for river wide Boards and Scantling, which are wanted, and will command high prices.

RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	1/2 pr. ct. prem
" " New York,	1/2
" " Boston,	1/2

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 35 cts. per barrel,	
Rice, 12 1/2 cts. per hundred.	
Cotton, \$1 per bale.	
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.	
Tobacco, \$2 50 per hoghead.	
Lumber, \$6 00 a \$8 00 per m.	

CHARLESTON MARKET.

Bacon,	5 a 10
Cotton,	4 a 4 1/2
Tar, Wilmington,	1 00 a 1 20
Rice, rough per bush.	0 75 a 0 81

NEW YORK MARKET.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft	0 00 a \$2 75
" North county "	0 00 a 2 37
Tar,	1 75 a 1 87 1/2
Rice,	3 12 1/2 a 0 81
Cotton	5 a

Rates of Exchange in New York.

Boston per	Savannah	5 a 5 1/2	
Philadelphia	dis. Mobile	5 a 5 1/2	
Baltimore	dis. New Orleans pm.	5 a 5 1/2	
Washington	dis. St. Louis	1 1/2 a 2	
Richmond	1 1/2 a 1 1/2	Louisville	3 a 4
Raleigh	1 1/2 a 2	Cincinnati	3 a 4
Wilmington	1 1/2 a 1 1/2	Nashville	3 a 4
Charleston	4 a	Apalachicola	1 1/2 a 2
Augusta	2 a	Trent. Notes per	4 a 4 1/2
Macon	2 a	Bills on London	5 1/2 a 6
Columbus	2 a	do. on France	55 45

Arrivals and Departures of the MAILS.

Northern Mail due daily at 12 m., and is closed daily at 10 p. m.

Southern mail is due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Smithville due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Payetteville mail via. Clinton and Warsaw, is due Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m., and is closed same days at 10 p. m.

Payetteville mail via. Prospect Hill, Elizabethtown, Westbrook's and Robinson's, due Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 a. m., and departs the same days at 10 a. m.

Taylor's Bridge, Harrell's Store, Black River Chapel, Mores Creek, and Long Creek, due every Thursday at 6 p. m. and departs every Friday at 6 a. m.

Onslow Court House, Snead's Ferry, Stump Sound, and Topmat Sound, due every Monday at 4 p. m. and departs Friday at 6 a. m.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ENLOPED from the subscriber, on the 1st inst., a negro man, named **BILL**, 26 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, has an impediment in his speech, and a downward look when spoken to.

The said negro had on, when he left, a homespun suit, (a round-about and pants,) and cap, but other clothes with him.

It is thought he will attempt to pass as a free-man, under an assumed name, as **William Hayne**, or **Simmons**. He is known to visit his old haunts in the neighborhood of his wife, who is owned by Mr. Jos. Dunn, Duplin Co., and has no doubt ranges at times in the southern part of Wayne county, where he is, or has been, at work.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said negro to me, at Mr. G. W. Bannerman's residence, Bladen county, or lodged in jail so I may get him again.

COLMAN SHAW.

Gravilly Hill, Bladen Co., N. C.

Oct. 4th, 1844.

P. S. "Standard," (Raleigh), copy all feebly and forward bill to this office for collection.

A QUANTITY of good note Ash Gum, for sale by **WM. COOKE.**

September

From the N. Y. Eve. Post.
NEW JERSEY.
We are requested to publish the enclosed address of the Democratic Central Committee of New Jersey, to the people of the state. It is a plain and satisfactory statement of the causes which have led to the adverse results of the recent election. One remark of the committee deserves particular attention, viz: that the returns from the counties show that there is a clear democratic majority among the people. Thompson, the candidate for Governor has fallen behind the legislative tickets generally; and we shall only not have a majority in the Legislature, by reason of the peculiar division of the counties. The heaviest democratic majorities are given in three counties—Warren, Sussex and Hunterdon.

To the Democrats of New Jersey.
The State election having resulted adversely to the democratic party, it is our duty to enquire into the causes of defeat that we may go into the ensuing contest with a full knowledge both of our weakness and our strength, guarding the one and girding up the other. If we have been beaten upon the national issues between our adversaries and ourselves, we may as well retire from the contest but if the struggle has been aside from these, every one will perceive that so far as principle is concerned, the main battle is yet to be fought.

We assert, then, that in the recent extraordinary election for Governor, not one of the principles between the two parties can be said to have been met or decided. From the moment of the nomination of the democratic candidate, our opponents dropped all the old issues—the Bank—the assumption of State debts—the distribution scheme—Oregon and Texas—with a promptness and unanimity clearly bespeaking their utter want of confidence in their policy. Abandoning these they raised the cry of anti-monopoly! railroad influence! a corrupt chancery! impure judges and perjured law officers! means to rob the State—cheat her of her income—palm off the canal upon her! And every speaker and press sent forth a cry of imminent danger from the joint companies.

Grave senators, candidates for judgeships, and the entire band of office holders and seekers traversed the state night and day, circulating the grossest misrepresentations; thousands of pamphlets filled with the vilest slanders and the most infamous falsehoods were bro't from the New York press and scattered broadcast over the state, all aimed at our candidate, his private character, his family connections, or his business relations. As had been foreseen by the more experienced of the party, the timid faltered and the weak gave way; the doubtful became certain, and many of the certain for us previous to the nomination became doubtful. The ballot boxes opened, and after two days of unyielding strife, on the part of the true and staunch democracy, our candidate fell far behind his ticket in most of the counties and was beaten. It was the defeat of the man and not of the party—nor of the principles of the party. The great democratic truths we advocate, and which are ascribed upon the banner of Polk and Dallas, were not passed upon in the contest.

Indeed the democratic issues have gained strength by the course of our adversaries. They have urged the people everywhere to go against all monopolies; and no monopoly can be more palpable, corrupt, insidious and dangerous than Mr. Clay's fifty million national bank. They have urged the evils of public indebtedness by a fancied purchase of the canal; a debt which would bear no comparison to the burden New Jersey must take upon her shoulders should Mr. Clay be elected and the state debts of 200,000 be assumed. They have urged the impropriety of having partisan judges, forgetting that the federal Senate are keeping two judgeships vacant upon the bench of the Supreme Court, that they may be filled up by partisans of Mr. Clay.

The vote upon the legislative tickets in the several counties demonstrates that the majority of the people are democrats. So far as national issues may be said to have been involved, the response is favorable to us. The arguments in favor of our principles have been strengthened by the course pursued by our opponents—and our candidates, the true and stirring Polk, and the gifted Dallas, are far removed from local clamor or prejudice. In November the issue cannot be dodged. The people must go for the impure and immoral Clay, for a monopoly bank, for two hundred millions of public debts, for plundering the national treasury by distribution, for British dominion over Oregon and Texas, or they must go against them. They are all wrapped up in the federal electoral ticket. All must be swallowed or none.

We do not doubt the intelligence and patriotism of our fellow-citizens—a majority of them never have gone for Mr. Clay, and all the evils that follow in his train—and they never will. We have much to encourage us. Upon principle the people are democratic. We say, then, to our friends throughout the State, increase your vigilance and exertions—let the strife be to swell the number of democratic voters—cease not to work until every ballot is polled. Do this, and we shall have the pleasure of knowing that a state which can elect a minority Governor, may nevertheless give a good round majority for Polk, Dallas and Democracy.

**JOS. C. POTTS,
SAM'L B. HAMILTON,
CHAS. PARKER,
SAM'L MCCLURG,
WM. GRANT,**
Democratic State Central Committee.

Speech of Capt. R. F. Stockton, at New Brunswick, New Jersey.
EXTRACTS—CONTINUED.

Captain Stockton then proceeds to other subjects more immediately connected with the welfare of the people, which he treats boldly and eloquently. On the subject of protection and revenue, he speaks as follows:

"But there are other questions of momentous interest, affecting the domestic welfare and pursuits of the people. These are chiefly such as relate to the question of protection and revenue, incidental to the imposition of duties on imports. The broad national ground assumed by the Democratic party on these subjects, is the only ground on which the American statesman can place himself, justly and securely. Mr. Polk maintains that while we must provide sufficient revenue for the purposes of government by indirect taxation upon the consumption of foreign products, that taxation should be so adjusted and levied, as to extend all the protection to American production, which the nature and circumstances of the case render practicable. Revenue is the first main object of government. That for its sustenance it is by the Constitution bound to provide for itself. In the process of that provision, all the aid it can extend, directly or

incidentally, to foster national industry, sustain domestic labor, and favor domestic production, it is bound to extend from principles of interest, as well as the dictates of patriotism. Those great and important products, essential to our defence in war, and indeed to our independence as a nation, require and demand the vigilant and protective energies of government, against all hostile competition. But prohibitory duties, to foster with hot-bed precocity manufactures of secondary or superfluous character, building up a favored class, at the expense of the great masses, to those Mr. Polk exhibits neither favor nor approbation."

"To direct taxation, to raising the revenue of Government by a tax upon the lands of the people, he is opposed. Direct taxation can only be approved when the pressure of foreign war renders it indispensable; but while peace prevails, indirect taxation upon the consumption of the people, is the least onerous method of providing a revenue, and none other it is probable will be sanctioned by the people. There is nothing that so confuses a plain, unlearned man, as the misapplication of terms, and it appears to me, that there is no one that is so constantly mis-used as that of "Free Trade."

After speaking most eloquently on the all-grasping power of Great Britain, and her excessive modesty in opposing the annexation of Texas to the United States, the speech ends with a just tribute to our Democratic candidates and their principles. Polk, Dallas and Thompson are noticed as follows:

"They are the embodiment and impersonation of principles you have again and again sanctioned. Their opponents are the representatives of principles you have repeatedly condemned. If the Whig candidates are elected, the country will be doomed to another terrible circle of calamitous experiments, a long which ruin, with merciless havoc, has strewn the wrecks of private happiness. Concentrate your suffrages on the Democratic candidates, and the country will proceed on its present glorious march of prosperous advancement, in all the elements of wealth, power, and felicity. No monstrous and overriding money-power, will ever rise under their auspices, again to sport with your pursuits of industry, enterprise, and ultimately prostrate them all in one common destruction."

"They come not before you, however, with any magnificent gifts, with which to bribe your suffrages. They come not with the public lands in one hand, and in the other a gigantic instrument with which again to blow up the bubble of credit, for the creation of a paper aristocracy. Neither do they promise to mutilate the Constitution, that noble legacy of our Revolutionary fathers, in order to appease the spirit of a spurious and disorganizing democracy, which pretending to enlarge the influence of the people, at the expense of the proper executive functions of the President, remove the only bulwark which can resist, in our system, the universal tendency to the despotism of all power in Congress. A despotism of power which inevitably tends through the bloody fields of anarchy, to the creation, ultimately, of a triumphant despotism."

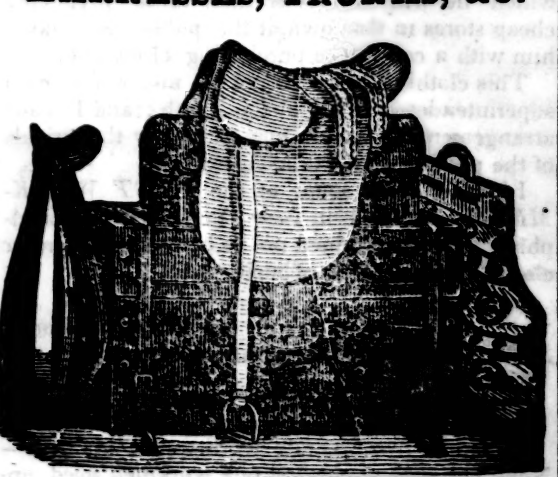
The Elections and the Tariff.—The Journal of Commerce in the following paragraph, notices a remarkable circumstance in the late elections to Congress:

"It is a fact worthy of notice, that of the persons, who in the present Congress voted to lay on the table, i. e. reject, Mr. McKay's bill to modify the existing Tariff, only two have been candidates, viz: Labranche of Louisiana, and Chappell, of Geo., both of whom reside in strong whig districts. On the other hand, six who voted against the modification, and who were candidates for re-election, have been left at home, viz: Morris, Smith, Jenks, and Buffington, of Pennsylvania, and Vanmeter and Florence, of Ohio. All these have been succeeded by Democrats, or Am. Republicans—whether Tariffites or not, we cannot say; but we presume Messrs. Levin, Thurman, and Perill, are not."

So we go—A Poet from the Mechanics.—At a meeting of the Cordwainers' Society of this city, held at Legatt's in Beaver-street last evening, a vote was taken upon the presidential question. This was done, as usual, upon the call of a coon. There were 48 members present, and the vote stood

Polk 43
Clay 5
Of the five coons but two are entitled to vote, and one of these is a city watchman.

**SADDLES,
HARNESSES, TRUNKS, & C.**



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also, Carriages, Buggies, and Trotting Waggon, together with a general assortment of Northern Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N. C.,
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-ly

The Hanover House,
IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.
Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

Family Flour.
30 BBLs and 30 half bbls, superfine Ca naal Flour,
3 HDs. Molasses, received this day, per Sch. Samuel Ingham, from New York, and for sale by
WM. COOKE.
September 18th, 1844.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. Our Country, Liberty, and God. ALFRED L. PRIOR, Printer.

TERMS.—\$2 50 if paid in advance; \$3 00 at the end of three months; \$5 00 at the expiration of the year.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

Having been induced, at the solicitation of some of the members of the Democratic party, to take charge of the Republican Press in this place, we will hereafter, on every Friday morning, issue a Democratic paper, under the above title, at the office of the late "Wilmington Messenger," in the Town of Wilmington.

As we have given a brief outline of the principles the "Journal" will advocate in our first number, we think it unnecessary again to reiterate the political doctrines it will be our constant and earnest endeavor to inculcate. On the present occasion, therefore, we will merely state, that the "Journal" will be the uncompromising opponent of each and every "link" in the whole of the "great chain" of Whig measures—a United States Bank—a Protective Tariff—the Bankrupt Act—Internal Improvements by the General Government, &c., &c.—While on the other hand it will, so far as our humble abilities will enable us, be the firm friend and supporter of the Constitution as it was left us by our fathers; and of a strict construction of that Constitution, thereby ensuring the rights of the several States which compose the Confederacy. But we set out with the idea of not going into details. It would be a needless tax upon the reader's time. Suffice it to say, that the "Journal" will be a DEMOCRATIC PAPER, and will always advocate Democratic men and Democratic measures.

Although the "Journal" will be a political paper, yet, in order that it may also be agreeable to the general reader, its columns will always be open to such items of intelligence as will be interesting to the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, &c. Agriculture, Trade, the state of the Markets, &c., together with a slight glance at polite literature occasionally, will receive our attention. We hope we will not be considered too "personal in our remarks" when we offer a few suggestions to our friends touching the necessity there exists for keeping on foot a Democratic Press in the Town of Wilmington.

In the first place, Wilmington is a place of the greatest commercial importance of any in the State: it is situated in a Democratic District: there is a great deal of intercourse carried on by the citizens of the lower portion of the State with this place, and consequently a Press here would be calculated to do as much good, in diffusing information, as perhaps at any other point in the State. Again, there are, we believe, three Federal to every one Democratic paper in the State, and this we feel confident, is the reason why North Carolina placed a Whig in her gubernatorial Chair at our recent election: for we feel assured that it only requires a fair comparison to be instituted between the policy of the Federal and Democratic parties to ensure for the latter the most triumphant success. Well now, it is impossible for a Press to be kept up unless our friends will patronize it by subscribing themselves and inducing others to "go and do likewise." For, gentle reader, we suppose you are aware, and if you are not, we will tell you, that Printers and Editors are so far like other mortals that it requires something more than air to feed and kind wishes to clothe them. Therefore, we hope that every Democrat into whose hands this Prospectus may fall, will do all he can to insure the success of the "Journal" and the cause of Democracy.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 21st, 1844.

Subscriber's names. Residence. No. copies.

NOTE.—It being out of our power to send a copy of our Prospectus to every person who might doubtless be disposed to exert himself to procure subscribers to the "JOURNAL," we have printed the Prospectus in our paper as it appears above, with the hope that our friends will cut it out and attach the same to a sheet of paper, and procure as many subscribers as they can conveniently, and send their names to us at as early a day as possible.

**Daniel Cromley,
BOOT MAKER,**
Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adapted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES. In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction. D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-ly
Chronicle will please copy.

Fresh Beef.
The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the
BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,
on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have Beef Cattle
to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWITT.
Sept. 21, 1844. 1-4f

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.
THE subscriber has received his SUMMER stock of
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.
consisting in part of the following:

Superior White Lead, Spanish Whiting, black do. Chinese Vermilion, Chrome Green, Rose Pink, "Yellow, Copal Varnish, Prussian Blue, Red and White Chalk, Turkey Umber, Gum Copal, Litharge, Glue, 10 lbs. Linseed Oil, Lamp Black, Madder, Anatto, Paint & White Indigo, Wash Brushes, &c. &c.

Which will be sold at the lowest possible prices by
WM. SHAW.
May 24, 1844. 20-4f

Patent Medicines.
WILLIAM SHAW holds the Agencies and has for sale the following celebrated medicines, every article warranted genuine.

Swayne's syrup wild cherry, Murray's fluid Magnesia, Indian's Panacea, Jayne's Expecto-rant, Swain's do. do. Carmine's Balsam, do. do. do. Tonic Vermifuge, do. do. do. Sarsaparilla, do. do. do. Hay's Liniment, Rowland's Improved Tonic, Gray's Ointment, Marshall's do. Harrison's do. Moffatt's Life Pills and Phos-phoric Bitters, Peter's Pills, Betcher's Pulmonary Pre-servative, Cheesman's Balsam, Henry's calcined Magnesia, &c. &c. &c.

With a complete assortment in the
DRUG AND MEDICINE LINE,
which will be sold at a small advance on Northern prices. Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded.
Dec. 29, 1843. 51-4f

The Plebeian Tracts.
NOTICE TO DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATIONS, CLUBS, AND COMMITTEES.—In consequence of the increased demand for these popular Tracts, we have reduced the price from \$2 50 to \$2 per 100, and \$20 per 1000. They are ably written, and completely explode the sophisms of the modern "Junius." They should be largely ordered by our Democratic friends throughout the country. No Democrat should be without them. All orders sent to the Plebeian Office. Remittances in bills of specie-paying bank, accompanying the order, will be received.

No. 1.—The Injustice of the Tariff on Revenue Principles.
No. 2.—The Injustice of the Tariff on Protective Principles.
LEVI D. SLAMM, Publisher.
March, 15, 1844.

BOOTS AND SHOES
CHEAP FOR CASH
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
AT FREDERICKS.
ONE DOOR east of Dawson's old corner. Those in want of BOOTS AND SHOES, will do well to call and try the CASH system before purchasing elsewhere. Also—Manufacturing and Repairing.
Dec. 29, 1843. 51-4f

DENTISTRY.
W. WARE,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,
and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons.

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable. Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

REFERENCE, the Citizens generally. 8-4f
March 1, 1844.

Notice.
CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids
For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.
LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, Wholesale and Retail. All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.
M. LUCIANI.

Notice.
THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.
C. B. MORRIS.
March 15, 1844. 10-4f

Agency.
THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine, and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.

The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.
He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber.
JAMES A. KING
March 15, 1844. 10-4f

COUNTRY AGENTS.
THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent.

G. P. & R. H. GRANT.
March 22, 1844. 11-4f

Notice to Turpentine Makers.
THE subscriber is now prepared to sell Naval Stores of all kinds to the best advantage; his charge will be moderate and every useful attention given. When the price is depressed and owners wish to hold for an improvement, he will furnish a WHARF, and make suitable ADVANCES either in CASH or GOODS, to enable them to do so. Those wishing to SHIP will have every necessary facility. The subscriber flatters himself, that his EXPERIENCE coupled with INDUSTRY will secure him a liberal share of business.

JAMES I. BRYAN.
March 22, 1844. 11-4f

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.
HAVING understood that the Inspectors of Turpentine will discontinue to act as agents in selling the article the same being contrary to law. Under these circumstances I am induced to offer my services as agent to all makers of Turpentine who may favor me with their custom. I will attend to the selling of the same for 1 per cent. Commission.
JOHN HALL.
March 15, 1844. 10-4f

CORN.
CORN always on hand, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
WM. COOKE.
Sept. 20th, 1844. 1-4f

Flour.
50 BBLs, superfine and cream Flour, from the Fayetteville Mills, received per steamer W. B. Moore, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.
Oct. 10, 1844.

Job Printing
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1844.

Guy C. Hotchkiss, Adm'r of Samuel Hawley, dec'd. vs. Aaron P. Kline.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house, in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, reply and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.
Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Ck.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1844.

Shelton & Mallory, vs. Aaron P. Kline.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, reply and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.
Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Ck.

State of North Carolina.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1844.

Britton Hood, vs. Aaron P. Kline.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, reply and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.
Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Ck.

State of North Carolina.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1844.

Charles D. Ellis, vs. Aaron P. Kline.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, reply and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.
Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Ck.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1844.

Dennis A. McCredy & Co., vs. Aaron P. Kline.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, reply and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.
Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Ck.

Job Printing
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., on the 30th September, 1844.

Those whose names appear on this list, are requested to ask for advertised letters.

A. James A. Allen, S. W. Latham, Martha Anderson, Wm. R. Larkin, Mather Ashe, G. Larkin, S. L. Law, G. Lee, Norman Lane, J. Lane.

M. Wm. McConnell, J. McClendon, H. Maria, 2, Wm. McKenise, Wm. McKenise, Miss Mary C. Moore, 2, Adam McKenise, Miss Ann Mayo, Mrs. M. Morris, Francis Moody, Adelbert Eug. Montague, Nancy Moore, David McIntire, Patrick S. Mitchell, James R. Murray, Mr. Miller, (blacksmith), Riley Murray.

N. Winthrop B. Norton, Hager Nutt, Charles Nixon, T. J. Cappe, Christopher, Jane Curtis, E. Coolidge, S. T. Carrow, Brice Clinton, Miss S. E. urrie, D. C. L. Davis, 2, R. Dudgeon, John Davis, E. Mr. Erhart, (Tailor), W. Etheridge, Mrs. S. G. Everett, R. Cicero Richardson, James Roberts, Thomas Roberts, 2, Samuel Roberts, David E. Roberts, Wm. Rogers, Benjamin Roberts, Caswell Russ, Miss Sarah E. Robbins, Ned. Rue, Eliza Jane Robeson, Timothy Reid, Richard Reid, S. James T. Southard, F. G. Sellers, Adam Short, Charles Sexton, 2, Wm. D. Simms, F. W. Swann, Porter Strode, John Sheppard, B. Small, Thos. B. Smith, D. W. Stone, Thomas Southmade, John M. Sellers, Peter H. Smith, Sophia Spicer, John Shines, Ezekiel Skipper, Dr. John Sym, Miss M. Scarborough, T. B. Smith, Edward Sweeney, T. Messrs. Tatal & Le, Isaac Toner, James Thompson, Arnold G. Taylor, William Tucker, W. John H. Wright, Jesse W. Weeks, Henry Waddle, Robert Woodson, Dearborn Whitehouse, Edwin T. Williams, Y. Mrs. Eliza Kelley, Wm. J. Yopp, 2, W. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M.

**PROSPECTUS OF THE
"DISTRICT DEMOCRAT,"**
(OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.)

THE undersigned propose to publish in the Carolina, a paper to be entitled the "DISTRICT DEMOCRAT," devoted to Politics, Agriculture and General Intelligence, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify them in the undertaking. They deem it unnecessary to enter into a minute detail of their political tenets, but think it will suffice to say, that they are opposed to the political measures of the mis-called Whig Party; believing them to be subversive of our Constitution, dangerous to our civil liberty, injurious to the welfare of our country, and our present and prospective as a nation. With such belief, we will oppose by every fair and honorable means, the election of Henry Clay of Kentucky, to the Presidential Chair, as he is the head and leader of that party, and has pledged himself to procure the Federal policy, and carry out to their full extent, the ruinous measures, and dangerous political experiments of the same. Moreover, having openly pledged himself to tamper with the Constitution, under which we have lived so long and so prosperously, and to destroy or mutilate that power (the Veto) which is now and was created, as must every other true Democrat, his elevation to that high political office, in his power, as an ens to be regarded by every true patriot with fair and apprehension, for the consequences that must ensue. Such being our opinions with regard to Mr. Clay's political character, we shall host at the head of our columns for President and Vice President of the United States, the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, James K. Polk of Tennessee, and George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania; and shall use every fair and honorable means to secure their election. To do this, we earnestly solicit the hands of the Democrats of the 7th Congressional District, a responsible and competent support; being more numerous, they are better able to support a press than the opposite party; and yet in the District where the Democracy have a majority, the Whigs support 3 newspapers, and they have not a single one with the exception of one small sheet.

Taking these things into consideration, we have humbly submitted, whether justice to themselves, the cause and principles they profess, and a regard for the credit of the District to which they belong, demand that their hands some local vehicle of information on political subjects.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
September 19th, 1844. 1-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
September Term, 1844.

Original Attachment levied upon sundry goods, wares and merchandise, the stocks in trade of said Kline.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Aaron P. Kline, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, reply and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

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Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
September 19th, 1844. 1-6

Job Printing
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

WILMINGTON JOURNAL—[Extra.]

Wilmington, N. C., October 30th, 1844.

The Prospects Before Us.

Not a single Election has taken place since the Baltimore convention, but has exhibited to the country a Democratic triumph! The political horizon never presented a more pleasing aspect to the friends of equal rights and equal privileges.—Coonery, spoonery, and broken promises are going down hill with a rapidity which clearly shows, that after November next, they will henceforth repose quietly in that oblivion from which, for the honor of our country, they should never have been evoked. The great Harrison States of 1840, Pennsylvania, Maine, and Georgia, have wheeled into line within the last few weeks. Even in those States which the Whigs have carried, their losses have been so vast since that era, that not a single doubt remains on the minds of our friends, but that even THEY will cast their votes for the Democratic candidates.

NORTH CAROLINIANS, will you be behindhand on the 4th of November next? If you only will do your duty, even North Carolina will be redeemed.

Democrats! Look out for WHIG FRAUDS!

We have in our possession a copy of the Whig Electoral Ticket, printed in this place, we presume, which bears the following FRAUDULENT FACE upon it:—**TRUE REPUBLICAN TICKET.**

—WHIG ELECTORAL CANDIDATES—
For the Presidency & Vice Presidency.

1st District,	William W. Cherry.
2d do.	Josiah Collins.
3d do.	Robert B. Gilliam.
4th do.	William H. Washington.
5th do.	Daniel B. Baker.
6th do.	Maurice Q. Waddell.
7th do.	John Kerr.
8th do.	Augustin H. Shepherd.
9th do.	James W. Osborne.
10th do.	Jonathan Horton.
11th do.	John Baxter."

Now we do most unhesitatingly pronounce this form of the Federal Ticket as intended to deceive the honest voters of the Fifth District. We do not know how far this fraudulent move of the Federal party will extend, but we take this, the earliest moment in our power, to warn our friends in the country of the trap that the Whig leaders have laid for them. Our friends will see that the names of Clay and Frelinghuysen does not appear on the Ticket at all. Instead of these names, however, which have become so justly odious to the sterling Democracy of North Carolina, the words "THE TRUE REPUBLICAN TICKET" are inserted in bold letters. This scheme is adopted, we are not who are its advisers or abettors, with no other object and with no other intention than to deceive the people, on the day of election.

Since the recent elections have taken place, the leaders of the Federal party have found out that, in the South, the name of HENRY CLAY and DEFEAT go hand in hand. They know that his desertion of SOUTHERN INTERESTS has made his name odious with the great masses of our people; and, therefore, on the day of election, their leaders send forth their Tickets without his name. Can it be possible, that the Federal party in this State have become in their desperation so insane as to think that the intelligent people of North Carolina won't see into and put the seal of condemnation on their miserable tricks!

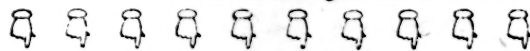
DEMOCRATS! we would call upon you to take the earliest means of exposing this new fraud! We would call upon you to go to the polls early on next Monday, and tell the people in plain, simple language, all about this matter—tell them that this is the party whose leaders are seeking their votes for the elevation of

Henry Clay, the INVETERATE ENEMY OF THE SOUTH.—Ask them if they can vote with a party which descends to such low and unworthy means to attain its unholy ends?

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENTS.

As the fortunes of Federalism become daily more desperate, so does its advocates become more reckless and unscrupulous in their course. We call the attention of our readers to the address of the Democratic Central Committee, called forth by the infamous SECRET CIRCULAR, put forth by the "whig clique" in Raleigh. We ask them to read this Circular, and observe the low and base language it adopts, to work upon the minds of the weak and timorous portion of our voters. We would ask you, fellow-citizens, in what regard you would hold men, occupying the position that the signers of that secret Circular do, as the leaders of the Federal party in this State, who would have the effrontery to tell the people of North Carolina that if James K. Polk and George M. Dallas are elected "nothing but revolution can save us"? Ah, Messrs. Hines & Co., you will live to see the day when you, yourselves will be heartily ashamed of your low and unworthy chicanery.—WHIGS of North Carolina, we ask you to read this address before you cast your votes; we ask you if you are still willing to act with a party whose head men will descend to such low tricks to prop up a sinking cause. Let ALL read this secret circular, and accompanying address.—Read it Democrats, and PASS IT ABOUT AMONGST YOUR WHIG FRIENDS.

From the Raleigh Standard—Extra.



AN ADDRESS

To the People of North Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Chance has thrown into our possession, a printed confidential letter or circular, issued from this city, by the Whig Central Committee, since the elections have been held in Pennsylvania and Georgia; hundreds of which, we are informed, have been put in circulation, secretly! This circular is marked "confidential," and contains the most unwarrantable charges against the Democratic party of PREMEDITATED FRAUDS and DISUNION, and was intended, as we have reason to believe, to create a false alarm on the eve of the election, to frighten the timid from their duty, and arouse in the whig ranks a spirit of bullyism at the polls.

The copy we hold, was sent to the Editor of the Standard. The person who sent it, states that he is "A REFORMED WHIG," but does not give his name, as his note at the foot of the letter will show. It is postmarked "Raleigh, 15th October," and addressed to a person, who, as we suppose, being unwilling that his name should be known, has erased it from the superscription, and endorsed the circular to the Editor of the Standard; prompted, no doubt, to do so by the grave character of the charges SECRETLY made against the democratic party, to which party, having abandoned whiggery, he has attached himself. The letter may be seen by any gentleman, on application at the Office of the Standard. Here it is:

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

DEAR SIR:—We feel it an imperative duty to address you in regard to the approaching Election.

It has long been evident that the Democratic party has degenerated into a mere faction, and very recent events have demonstrated that, despairing of succeeding by any just and honest efforts, they are resolved to use whatever means may seem best to promise success to a cause, having, in itself, nothing to recommend it, except the regard of good and patriotic men. It is evident, that a powerful and united movement is

now making, and will be made, to carry this State for Texas and Disunion. And what acts will not be resorted to, in order to make it effectual? They who have already added to wilful falsehoods and infamous abuse, deliberate forgeries of letters and certificates, will scarce be withheld by scruples of conscience, from doing anything, however unprincipled and profligate, if it shall promise to be serviceable.

We should all remember the inexpressibly important matters which depend on the Election of November. We should also remember, that no means are provided by the Constitution for purging the polls of fraudulent voters. If by any means, an apparent majority is returned for POLK and DALLAS, nothing but revolution can help us—even if such apparent majority should be procured by open, gross and demonstrable fraud. Now, then, is the time and the only time, in which we can act for our Country with effect.

We, then, impressed with the importance of the occasion, and with a general oversight of the Whig cause in this State, beg most earnestly to urge upon you immediate measures to counteract the efforts of our opponents and secure the vote of the State for CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN. To do this, we recommend that some persons of true Whig principles, and of influence in their neighborhood, be at once selected, and pledged to the following duties:

First, To attend the polls in their Precinct, and see that every Whig is brought forward to vote.

Secondly, To see the people of the Precinct before the day of Election, urging upon them the duty of attending and voting, and gain their promise to do so.

Thirdly, To challenge all bad or doubtful votes, and, if possible, prevent frauds.

Fourthly, To warn the people against those falsehoods which we may expect to hear on the eve of the Election. These falsehoods will doubtless be gross in kind, and many in number, but they can deceive none who consider that truth would be made known early, and falsehood only dreads examination.

By immediate and active adoption of these means alone, can we insure the State for the Whig cause. True, we have a majority of six thousand in the State; but if two or three thousand Whig voters stay away, and Edgecombe votes a thousand beyond her real strength, and other strong Democratic Counties resort to similar means, what avails our real majority? The apparent majority will thus, by our neglect and their fraud, be on their side, and when once this happens, the result, however false and fraudulent, cannot be corrected.

We beg your prompt attention to these suggestions from your brother Whigs of the Central Committee, and are,

Very respectfully,

RICHARD HINES, Chairman.
GEORGE E. BADGER,
CHARLES MANLY,
JOHN H. BRYAN,
HENRY W. MILLER,
WESTON R. GALES.

And subscribed to the above, is the following note by the person who sent it to the Editor of the Standard:

"From such a cause as this good Lord deliver me! Arouse, Americans! and put down the man! These I find all over my County."

What surprise must such a letter create in the bosom of every good man, containing as it does, charges so vile and foul, of FACTION, FRAUDS, FORGERIES, TREACHERY and TREASON, against their fellow-citizens—secretly circulated—on the eve of a momentous election—filled, or designed to fill, the public mind with false alarm—inflaming the passions of neighbor against neighbor, and tending to a fraternal strife of blood on the day of election! Had this organ of the Whig party of North Carolina, as they style themselves, been satisfied to issue secret circulars to organize their party for the election, we should not have complained; but these secret charges against the Democratic party, of frauds, forgeries, and disunion, is a STAB IN THE BACK—and from a quarter we had supposed too elevated in society to have lent themselves to such a work. Hence the necessity, in justice to ourselves, and to our cause, to meet and put them down. We are charged with the design "to carry this State

for Texas and disunion," and that, too, in the face of two Addresses, lately published by the Democratic Central Committee, which must have been known to this whig organ, not only disavowing all unpatriotic designs against the Union, but solemnly declaring that WE WENT FOR THE UNION, TEXAS OR NO TEXAS; and in the latter of these Addresses, urging on our fellow-citizens the necessity for annexation, as one of the strongest guaranties for the PRESERVATION OF THE UNION, and for counteracting the efforts of British and Northern Abolitionists. The manner in which these charges have been preferred, demands the decided reprobation of all just men—the charges themselves, we pronounce FOUL and FALSE; and with our whole souls we hurl them back upon our accusers, with the indignation they merit.

Desperate, indeed, must be the cause which requires such means to sustain it; and desperate must this whig organ have believed it to be. When we advert to the point of time this circular was issued from this City—the 15th October, just about the time that sufficient returns of the elections in Pennsylvania and Georgia had been received here, to satisfy them that Mr. Clay was defeated, if some extraordinary expedient was not resorted to—it shows that the leaders of whiggery are alarmed; that desperation has seized upon them; and points to the fatal doom of their idol, Henry Clay, on the 4th of November next.

With what grace does this charge of frauds upon the election, come from the organ of a party who gave paternity to the execrable practice of "pipelaying" in 1840? and that too, after the fruits of their triumph in that election, secured by such frauds, seemed, as by an avenging power, turned to ashes on their lips! With what grace charge they upon the Democratic party a design of fraud upon the election, when their own party lately in the Senate of the United States by a strict party vote, refused to fix the Presidential election on the same day throughout the Union?

With what grace can they charge upon us a design against the Union, when all the recognized organs of the Democratic party have indignantly disavowed it; when none but a few hotspurs in South Carolina—not the one-thousandth part of the Democratic party—have given the least countenance to such an idea; and when their own party are making, at this moment, through such men as Giddings, Adams, Webster, Ewing, Choate, Seward, Cassius M. Clay and others, the most desperate appeals to the abolitionists, (the worst enemies of the South,) to unite with them in the support of Henry Clay? What reckless inconsistency do they exhibit, when, in the same breath they charge "disunion" upon us, they unblushingly advise, that "if by any means, an apparent majority is returned for Polk and Dallas, NOTHING BUT REVOLUTION CAN HELP US." Here we have the spirit of violence overt, bloodshed, revolutions, dancing in the brains of this very patriotic, "law-and-order" loving organ of whiggery, casting its horrid glare upon a happy and contented community! And by whom, and for what, are the peaceable citizens of North Carolina threatened with revolution? Why, "if by any means" the good people of the State should happen to prefer Gov. Polk, her native son, educated in her schools, and true alike to the South and to the country, to Henry Clay for their President, then we have the menaced intention of those who profess to be "charged with a general oversight of the whig cause in this State," to excite a revolution in the government! If this be not their mean-

ing, what is it? Connect it with what one of their great leaders in the North, J. Q. Adams, lately said, in an address to the young men of Boston, that "THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THIS UNION IS THE BLAST OF THE TRUMPET FOR A FOREIGN, CIVIL, SERVILE, AND INDIAN WAR."

We have been forced into this defence, by a proper sense of what was due to the honor and dignity of the Democratic party, whose organ we are. We had hoped that the ensuing election would have been permitted by our adversaries to take its accustomed quiet and peaceful course. We had hoped that they would have consented to address the people of North Carolina upon the great questions at issue between the parties, and particularly upon the Tariff, and the annexation of Texas—questions of such deep concern to the South; and at all events that they would have exerted their influence to restrain the public mind from any excesses of violence—not to exasperate and prepare it for revolution. But we say, and say it deliberately, too, that if revolution and violence must come, Democrats will be found battling for their country, its freedom, its laws and republican Constitutions, and resisting every and all treasonable efforts to overthrow them, by all the powers with which nature has endowed them.

This secret circular ought to caution the friends of good order and free government to be on their guard against false alarms, unfair means, and violence, on the day of election. Efforts may be made to drive Democrats from the polls. In the language of this circular "truth should be made known early, and falsehood only dreads examination." Beware then, fellow-citizens, of secret means to surprise your better judgments and to inflame your passions. There is much wisdom in the adage that "the greatest thief is apt to cry the loudest," and they who are ever ready to charge others ought most to be suspected.

LOUIS D. HENRY, Ch'n.

Josiah O. Watson, James B. Shepard,
Weldon N. Edwards, Geo. Whitfield,
Thomas N. Cameron, Thomas Bragg, Jr.
Perrin Busbee, William White,
Charles Fisher, Alpheus Jones,
Gabriel Holmes, W. W. Whitaker,
Joseph Allison, Burton Craig,
William R. Poole, John Hill,
Louis D. Wilson, Gaston H. Wilder,
B. B. Smith, Wm. W. Holden,

Democratic State Central Committee
of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Oct. 24, 1844.

Democrats! to the Rescue!

Brethren of the Democratic party—Voters of North Carolina—the moment is at hand when you will be called on to exercise the highest privilege which is guaranteed to the citizen, under the free and enlightened Constitution with which Heaven has blessed our Republic. The hour is but distant a few days, when you will be called upon to determine, whether the affairs of this great and happy country will be administered according to the spirit and the maxims of the sages and patriots who framed that sacred instrument for us; or, whether those affairs will be administered by the leaders of a party, whose measures and principles not only have nothing in common with the interests, the wishes, and the desires of the great masses of the people, but which are at war with every feature of that Constitution, which it should be the highest pride and the first wish of every North Carolinian's heart to see handed down to his children and his children's children, in all its pristine length and breadth, unmutated and untouched by the reckless and unholy hand of ambition. The hour is now upon you, freemen of North Carolina, in all its vast responsibilities. Can there be a doubt how these responsibilities will be discharged by you? What are some of these responsibilities? In the first place, you will be called on to say whether you desire to have saddled

upon this country, for the next thirty years, a National Bank—a Fifty Million Monster—for which, it is agreed on all hands, we have no more use, as far as our currency is concerned, than for the Inquisition of Spain, but for which the Federal party, who desire to see the monied interests, the wealthy, the capitalists, made still more powerful at the expense of the INTERESTS and the RIGHTS of the great masses of the people, are struggling with a desperation which clearly demonstrates that it is their last—their dying effort. Democrats of North Carolina! we say to you, **COME TO THE RESCUE!!**

and assist your brethren throughout the Union, in affixing the seal of condemnation upon this attempt of the Federal party to betray your liberties into the hands of the money broker and the money changer. Democrats of North Carolina, who sustained Gen. Jackson in his contests with the late Bank of the United States, rise up in your majesty, on the 4th of November next, and shew the world by your votes, that now, as then, you repudiate alike a National Bank, alias, a National incubus on your liberty, and its hired subsidized minions.

But again: You will be called upon to say, whether you desire to see the General Government, which was instituted for the common welfare and the common protection of all sections of the Union, and all classes of its citizens, without any regard to birth or occupation, turned permanently into a party engine, the machinery of which will be constantly employed in abstracting from the pockets of the great working masses of the people their hard earnings, for the purpose of enabling a few thousands of wealthy capitalists to rival, in the splendour of their princely mansions and their costly equipages, the lordly aristocrats of Great Britain. You will be called upon to say, whether you want to see fixed on this country a plundering, protective Tariff system, which compels the farmers and mechanics of our country to pay exorbitant prices for every thing they want to buy, and which depreciates the price of every thing they have to sell.

Still again; you must now, at the ballot-box, say to the world, whether or not our glorious Constitution, the sacred charter of our liberties, is to be robbed and despoiled of one of its most salutary clauses—whether or not that feature in it which can alone protect the South from the insane and fanatical attacks of the Giddings, the Slades, and the Adams's of the North, is to be swept from its pages, at the bidding of an ambitious Dictator, merely because it happened to cross the path of his unholy ambition. In a word, you are now called on to say, whether you wish that your general government shall be turned into a strong and splendid but unequal and oppressive one in its operations; or, whether you desire to see it administered in accordance with the spirit and the letter of a written Constitution. Freemen of North Carolina! can there be a doubt about the course you will pursue?

HENRY CLAY,

the leader of the Federal party, goes for each and every one of those measures whose destructive tendency to your best interests we have been describing. Can you vote for him? NO! Patriotism, self-interest, conscience—all—all, combine to make you answer NO! On the other hand, the Democratic candidate

JAMES K. POLK,

has ever been, whether in the private walks of life, in the Executive Chair, or in the Council Chambers of the Nation, the firm, consistent and sympathising friend of the real people. His feelings, his wishes and his aspirations, from the first moment he entered on his public career, have ever jumped in perfect unison with the best interests of the whole country and of every grade and every class of its citizens. Will you not, then, make it your especial duty to go to the Polls on the FOURTH OF NOVEMBER NEXT! and assist in

swelling the glorious triumph which the pure principles of Democracy are then destined to achieve? Surely there is not a man in North Carolina, who has one spark of patriotism in his bosom, who will not only be there himself, but who will exercise every honorable means in his power to bring others there too.

READ BEFORE YOU VOTE!

Voters of North Carolina, we ask you to read the following declaration of Mr. Clay himself, on the operation of the Tariff, before you cast your votes:—

LOWNDES, Oct. 2, 1844.

Dear Sir: The declaration which I heard Col. Preston make, was to this effect: That, at the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, MR. CLAY DECLARED, THAT IT WAS TRUE, CONGRESS COULD NOT FREE OUR SLAVES, BUT THAT THEY COULD, BY HIGH DUTIES ON IMPORTS, MAKE THEM SO VALUELESS, THAT, IF THEY DID NOT RUN AWAY FROM US, WE SHOULD BE GLAD TO RUN AWAY FROM THEM; AND THAT THAT WAS THE GREAT OBJECT OF THE TARIFF SYSTEM.

This declaration was made by Col. Preston in the Fall and Winter, I think, of 1831, and Mr. Clay's remarks were made that summer. Col. Preston repeatedly made the same declaration, publicly and privately. Col. Clifton, of Dallas, Dr. Lawrence, of this county, Whigs, and Rob't Rives and Reuben House, of this county, Democrats—heard Col. Preston make the same declaration, some of them like myself, repeatedly.

Yours, truly,

R. P. McCORD.

B. A. REYNOLDS, Esq.
Never did man speak more truly than Mr. Clay did when he uttered the above words. Can it be believed that the same man who spoke these words, is the man whom the Federal leaders in North Carolina, are moving heaven and earth to elevate to the Presidential chair. Yes, fellow-citizens, the leaders of that party following the blind lead of a single man—reckless of the weal of their country—reckless of the vital stab which the South must receive, should Henry Clay be elected through the continuance of the Tariff act of '42; reckless of every thing but success—are spending their MONEY, time, and talents, to seduce the farmers of our country, to arrange themselves under the standard of their hereditary enemies.

Voters of North Carolina, what can you expect from a man who would but a few years ago tell you that a Protective Tariff would ruin you—would make you RUN AWAY FROM YOUR NEGROES because they would be UTTERLY VALUELESS; and who now glories in being called the Father of that same ruinous system, simply because he thinks it will secure for him the support of the Northern Capitalists.

People of North Carolina, we ask you again, can you vote for such a man? Open your eyes—look calmly at this matter, and ask yourself this question, and we think you cannot but answer it in the right way—that is in the negative.

CAN YOU VOTE FOR HIM?

REMEMBER, that should Henry Clay be elected, we will have A HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF, which drains the pockets of the South to enrich a FACTION at the North.

REMEMBER, that if Henry Clay is elected, we will have A NATIONAL BANK—an institution which all experience teaches us cannot fail to sap the free institutions of our country—an institution which, in '32, '33 and '34, waged war against the Government itself, and an institution which is sought to be fixed on our country, because, say its advocates, ENGLAND HAS HER NATIONAL BANK, AND WE TOO OUGHT TO HAVE A NATIONAL BANK."

REMEMBER, that if Henry Clay is elected, OUR CONSTITUTION, purchased and cemented by the blood of our ancestors, will be stripped of one of its most salutary features—the VETO POWER: and that, too, merely because it happens to come in collision with the "moon

reaching" ambition of one man—Clay.

REMEMBER, that if Henry Clay is elected, the Territory of TEXAS, the annexation of which country, the most sagacious and distinguished military intellects of the country have declared to be essential to the future safety of the South and South West, WILL BE FOR LOST TO US, and that England, secret and bitter foe, will be virtually in possession of it.

REMEMBER, lastly, that Henry Clay is a man, the whole history of whose "tells the story" that he has NO PRINCIPLES, save those which are dictated by self-interest—that he is a politician—that as such he has CONCERNED HIMSELF WITH THE AID AND SUPPORT OF THE ABOLITIONISTS OF THE NORTH—your fanatical enemies.

Then we would ask, where is the Carolinian, whose mind is not blinded by party prejudice, who for such a man?

Democrats, we cannot quit without saying one word to you—

Let not a single vote remain away from the polls, on MONDAY NEXT—that no fraudulent votes be given. EVERY MAN DO HIS DUTY TO HIS COUNTRY, and the good old State will give the same verdict she gave in '32, when she so triumphantly elected GEN. JACKSON and repudiated the National Bank.

DO YOUR DUTY! GO TO THE POLLS!! AND ALL WILL BE WELL!!!

FOR PRESIDENT,
James K. Polk,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
George M. Dallas
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS
1st District, THOMAS BRAGG, Jr.
2nd. do. HENRY I. TOOLE,
3rd. do. AB. W. VENABLE,
4th. do. GEORGE WHITFIELD,
5th. do. WILLIAM S. ASHE,
6th. do. DAVID REID,
7th. do. JOSEPH ALLISON,
8th. do. DANIEL W. COURTS,
9th. do. WM. J. ALEXANDER,
10th. do. GEORGE BOWER,
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Let every voter have a Ticket. Be sure to examine it. See that it has above names upon it, and no other.